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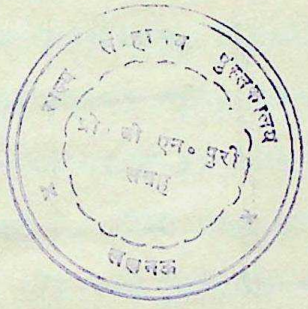
HISTORY OF THE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

BY

DR. B. N. PURI

PROFESSOR EMERITUS



LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY

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Preface

The History of the Lucknow University has remained indeed a terra-in-cognita. Some attempt was, no doubt, made in 1949 to bring out a brief sketch at the time of the Silver Jubilee celebrations. With Canning College and King George's Medical College, the two premier institutions of Lucknow providing courses of study in Humanities and Science and Medical Sciences respectively, the setting up of a residential unitary teaching university here was only a matter of time. The zeal and funds provided by the Taluqdars of Oudh, and the personal interest taken by Sir Har Court Butler, then Lieutenant Governor of the Province, finally resulted in the passing of the Lucknow University Act, 1920. It received the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on November 1, 1920 and of the Governor-General on 25th November 1920. It was published under section 81 of the Government of India Act on 11th December 1920.

The two existing colleges - Canning and King George's Medical - were placed in the category of 'Constituent College' maintained by the university or by the State Government, and authorised to conduct all the teaching necessary for admission to a degree of the university. The Isabella Thoburn College was recognised as an 'Associated College' not maintained by the university, except for a small honorarium to its staff members, sanctioned later on by the Executive Council. This college looked after women's education at the under-graduate level. The teaching of Commerce was done for a few years at the Lucknow Christian College, without according it the status of an 'Associated College'.

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Thus began the history of the Lucknow University. Its location was the stately and lofty buildings of the Canning College in the Badshah Bagh Campus for Humanities and Science, and the gorgeous Medical College campus set-up earlier on the old site of the Macchi Bhawan of the Nawabi times. With the appointments of the first Vice-chancellor, Sri Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti, and E.A.H.Blunt of the Indian Civil Service as the Treasurer, the academic and financial affairs of the new university were placed in safe and responsible hands. Major T.F.O.Donnell, the first Registrar, headed the administrative wing. The academic staff was provided by the old Canning College as also through fresh recruitment and persons taken from the Government of India or the Provincial one on deputation. The period between March 1921, by which time the Court and the Executive Council were duly constituted, and July 1, the opening date of the university was spent in the recruitment of academic staff from different parts of India and later even from abroad. The university started its regular session from July 1921. Examinations were held in April 1922, and the first Convocation of the university was held in December 1922 in the Medical College campus under a 'Shamiana'.

History, says a well-known dictum, cannot be written from manuscripts. It certainly cannot be written without them. The University of Lucknow, being a recent one, has no manuscript records of its own. The Minutes concerning the proceedings of the meetings of the Executive Council, the Academic Council as also the Court - too were not traceable, not even in the University Library. Natural calamities - fire and flood - as also the

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students' agitation had resulted in the destruction of even printed records. It was with difficulty that some volumes of the Minutes and Annual Reports were traced in the University Library itself and elsewhere. It was, thus, possible to provide a narrative account of the university's growth within the frame-work of time and space. This account is supplemented by personal impressions of men and matters from the early thirties onwards on the basis of my association with the university as a student, a research scholar, a don and, above all, as an inquisite and faithful alumni devoted to his alma mater. In portraying the history of the university, one can neither omit the different facets of its life and colour, nor can he ignore the sense of proportion in outlining these. Personal factors too cannot be ruled out, despite the fuller attempt at making the account objective.

The history of the Lucknow University recorded here covers only the first thirty years of its life span between 1921-1951. It is divided into five chapters providing different stages of its organic growth - the beginning, the period of adolescence, the flowering youth, the University under the Taluqdars and the age of academic excellence. The first period covers the two-terms Vice-chancellorship of G.N.Chakravarti, the second one of M.B.Cameron and Jagat Narain, the third one of R.P.Paranjpye, the next decade between 1938-47 under Habibullah and Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. The four years of Acharya Narendra Deva's stewardship of the university is taken to be the age of academic achievements. This history of the university includes references to members of the teaching faculties, their contributions and achievements, students' life and corporate

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activities, the Students Union, Parliament and Departmental associations and sports. It as well includes a record of contributions of eminent teachers, visits of eminent personalities, extension and extra-mural lectures, library and other notices. Extracts from the Convocation Addresses delivered by prominent academicians, statesmen and politicians are also recorded. These addresses provide an insight into the thinking of these people and their advice to the young graduates, which advice could still be found useful.

It is said that 'when a historian is young, his judgements are liable to be foolish and puerile, and when he is old he does not have the strength to wade through the original sources'. As such, the pronouncements of a historian are considered as demands for the impossible. The paucity of evidence on the one hand and the urge to redeem the debt that one owes to his Mother (Matri-rina) - have, however, made my task lighter, and I feel happy that I have been able to complete the work without much difficulty despite my age factor - now that I am 77. 'In laying down the pen, I am able to say before the sight of God that I have not written anything that is not true'.

Acknowledgement is a normal feature in the preface to any work. I am thankful to the Executive Council of the University, its Vice-chancellor, Prof. H.K.Awasthi, and the then officiating Registrar, Prof. J.P. Sinha, for initiating this project and offering it to me. Thanks are due to the Deputy Librarian of the University and its staff in tracing out the old volumes of the Minutes and Annual Reports as were available in the Library. It was possible to get the Xerox copies of

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Convocation addresses from the Mitra's Annual Register in the Assembly Library and the old files of the 'Pioneer' and the 'National Herald' in the Nehru Museum Library. I am thankful to the authorities of both the institutions. It would have been impossible for me to carry on my academic pursuits but for the cooperation and help in manifold ways rendered by my family members - particularly by my wife, Kanak Lata Puri, M.A., and my son Prof. (Dr.) V.K.Puri, Cardiologist. The strength to carry on such diversified academic exercises was provided by the God Almighty, who alone regulates one's life's activities. One has only to repose his faith in Him.

I am not accepting any royalty that might accrue on this work. It would all go for instituting a small memorial to my late lamented daughter, Taruna Puri, in the form of some medal or scholarship to be awarded to some talented girl student in the university.

B. N. Puri

LUCKNOW :
May , 1992

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CHAPTER I

THE BEGINNING

The first two decades of the present century are noted for awakening and educational reforms. In this context the role of Curzon at the official level is commendable. At that time the various provincial governments had become 'a sort of heptarchy in the land'. They needed inspiration by a common principle and direction to a common aim. A measure of inadequate consideration was given to education at headquarters because of its position as a sub-heading of the work of the home department. The need of the hour was to provide expert advice as could prevent the Central Government from drifting apart like a deserted hulk on chopping seas. It was no doubt being realized that both the Central and the provincial governments were handling the life-blood of the future generation rather in an inept way. The appointment of A Universities Commission and the subsequent passing of the Universities Act of 1904 were measures undertaken at Curzon's initiation to make the University education effective and purposeful with the academic degree as evidence of attainments and mark of honour. The Act of 1904 provided that the Universities should themselves conduct post-graduate courses of study, leaving the teaching of under-graduate students mainly to the colleges. While the Act did not introduce any radical change, it did convert senates and syndicates into more business-like bodies, containing majorities of educational experts. The Vice-Chancellors were to be appointed by the government, and it as well determined affiliations and disaffiliations of colleges. The Government also approved the appointments of all professors, readers and lecturers. Further, education was delinked from the home department in 1910 to form

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a new and separate department. In 1913 Sir Harcourt Butler was appointed the first education member of the Governor-General's Council. His appointment heralded a new era in the educational activity of the country. He published a resolution laying down carefully considered lines for educational advance and expansion.

The Calcutta University Commission and Higher Education

During the second decade the appointment of the Calcutta University Commission functioning between 1917-19 was another milestone in the history of higher education in India. It served as a catalytic agent for the foundation of several universities including Dacca and Lucknow. This Commission was initially appointed to discover the merits and demerits of this University - one of the oldest seat of learning in the country. It was enjoined to compare with the system prevailing in other universities, and submit its Report for reorganisation of the Calcutta University on an improved model. The coming into being of the Dacca University was more or less in the nature of a by-product - probably the only tangible and equally fruitful labour of the Commission. The seeds of good counsel and expert guidance provided in the Report were as well wafted to other parts of the country. The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh had its share of such seeds falling on its less sterile soil. Here these germinated and grew in a favourable atmosphere and good academic environment. The head of the province at this time was the same Harcourt Butler, noted for his famous Resolution underlying the educational policy as Education member in the Governor-General's Council. An intrepid pioneer in educational experiments, and an enthusiast in educational reforms, he was not slow to profit by the recommendations of the Calcutta

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University Commission embodied in its report. At that time the position of the Allahabad University, founded in 1807, was similar to that of the Calcutta University in its character and constitution. It consisted mainly of affiliated institutions flung far and wide throughout the Province and even beyond. The work of remodelling of Allahabad University was undertaken by the passing of the Allahabad University Act. Earlier a non-official University had come into existence at Benares due to the far foresight of Butler, and the foundation was simultaneously laid for the setting up of its counter-part at Aligarh. Sir Harcourt Butler decided to create a University at Lucknow where the demand for decentralization had already been pronounced for quite some time and these were equally no obstacles to hamper the progress in this direction.

The Taluqdars & the Proposed University

The prospect of having a University of their own separate from the University of Allahabad had always appealed to the imagination of the Taluqdars - the barons of Oudh who were not wanting in opening their purse-strings in the support of any public object convincing to them for its utility. They welcomed the idea of setting up a University in Lucknow and in less than a year's time, they raised nearly thirty lacs of rupees as donation for the fulfilment of their cherished dream. Much earlier in the sixties of the last century the generous Taluqdars in appreciation of the benefits of western education and equally of their respect for canning the Governor-General at the time of the Mutiny and later on the first Viceroy and Governor-General of India had endowed a College named after him in perpetuity of a Sanad. This document duly executed enjoined a charge of one-half percent on

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the revenue demands of their Estate as their contribution to this Canning College. This endowment was once again put on a firm and legal basis by the Canning College Contribution Act of 1920.

The Canning College along with another institution - The Medical College which was a fully government controlled institution, formed a solid foundation upon which the University could safely be constructed. There were also a number of educational institutions of the collegiate type providing academic facilities. The Lucknow Christian College was one such institution situated in Golaganj and run by the American missionaries. The other was the Isabella Thoburn's College, the foremost women's college in the United Provinces. This college eventually formed the Women's Department of the University. This College too, like the male Christian College, was maintained by the Board of Foreign Mission of the Methodist Evangelical Church of New York.

The Existing Colleges & their affiliation :

All these colleges were, before the creation of the University, isolated units devoid of any community interest, and without any common bond save that of affiliation to a distant university which had little bearing on the life, aims and ideals of these institutions. The Canning College and the Isabella Thoburn College were in the beginning affiliated to the University of Calcutta, situated at a distance of over 600 miles. The only relation subsisting between the local colleges and this affiliating university was the latter prescribing the standards and courses of study for the various examinations held under its auspices. With the establishment of the Allahabad University, and particularly

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after the passing of the Indian Universities Act of 1904, these local institutions were delinked from the Calcutta University. The very shadowy and nebulous connection of the Lucknow College, however, deepened into a comparatively closer contact with the University of Allahabad, assuming more of a federal character. While the University did not undertake any direct teaching or exercise any influence upon college life, several of the members of the teaching staff of the colleges were provided places on the university bodies. They had a powerful voice in its deliberations and decisions. The representation of a particular college, however, was not a statutory obligation, nor were all the colleges so represented. With the establishment of the Lucknow University, the three colleges - Canning, Medical and the Isabella Thobourn forming the neucleus, were integrated into the organic life of this university. All the teachers barring a few junior lecturers became ex-officio members of the Academic Council of the University.

The Lucknow University &
its first Vice-Chancellor

The Lucknow University came into existence late in 1920 with the Viceroy according his assent to the Lucknow University Bill. It was no doubt recognised that even in the nascent stage, it is the men at the top - at the academic as also at the administrative levels who make the University. It therefore began its career with the appointment of an eminent educationist an Indian, connected with the Province as the first Vice-Chancellor. In a letter to the Raja of Mahmudabad, Mohammed Ali Khan, dated Dec 3, 1920, Sir Harcourt Butler informed him as representing the committee for the collection of funds that the sanction of the Viceroy has been received to the Lucknow University Bill. Under Sec. 48 of

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the Act, the Chancellor appointed Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti as the Vice Chancellor of the University. He was due for retirement from the Allahabad University as Registrar on 15-12-1920, so the new assignment was taken up on 16-12-1920. Chakravarti was appointed as Vice-chancellor for 5 years on a salary of Rs.3000/- per month which was to be borne out of the funds collected by the Committee headed by the Raja of Mahmudabad. The government was not in a position to bear any expense for the year. E.M.H.Blunt, the Finance Secretary, was appointed the Treasurer. An Advisory Committee under sec. 40(c) of the Act was formed to make recommendations regarding the recruitment of the State. This Committee included besides the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction C.F.Della Fossa, M.B. Cameron, the Principal of the Canning College, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Rai Bahadur Kandhya Lal and Raja Ram Pal Singh. Most of the members of the Canning College staff were retained with the status of Readers and Lecturers. Till the University Buildings were ready, Canning College and its class rooms and laboratories catered to the teaching needs of the University which was to begin from July 1921.

The appointment of G.N.Chakravarti was hailed by the Press and the public intelligentia. The announcement was read with approval according to the 'Educationist! Endowed with the qualities of head and heart and a sound statesman having long experience with abilities of a high order, Chakravarti was best fitted for the job as an Indian and a resident of the province. With a suavity of temper, he possessed a steady devotion to high ideals amidst the worries of official routine and had a firm grasp of his responsibilities. As such his advice and guidance were always valuable. Possessing admirable qualities he was best fitted for the high

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office of the Vice-chancellorship of the university. He had a distinguished record of excellence in his educational career. His appointment as the Lucknow University Vice-Chancellor was no doubt a loss to the Benares Hindu University where he was tipped as pro-vice-chancellor. Here in Lucknow he was to be the executive head de facto and de jure. The office of the Registrar was filled by Major T.F.O'Donnell of the Agra College on a starting salary of Rs.1200/- per month.

The first meeting of the Court

The first meeting of the Lucknow University court was held on Monday, the 21st March 1921 at 5 P.M. under the chairmanship of the Chancellor, Sir Harcourt Butler. It was attended by 45 members, including the Chancellor, the nominated officials, non-officials and faculty members of the university. Among the officials were the Hon'ble Sir Ludovic Porter, the Hon'ble Pandit Jagat Narain, the Hon'ble Mr. C.Y.Chintamani - the members of the governor's Council of Ministers, E.A.H. Blunt, the Finance Secretary and treasurer Kunwar Jagdish Prasad, J.C. Fanthrop, C.F. de-la Fossa, the Director of Public Instructions, Col. J.K.Close and C.L.Dunn of the Indian Medical Service, F.L.Sladen, ICS, D.R.Lyle. The public men and donors and Taluqdars included the Raja Saheb of Mahmudabad, Raja Saiyad Abu Jagar, Rai Bahadur Ganga Baksh Singh, Raja Sir RamiPal Singh, Lieutenant Sheikh Shahed Husain, Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Thakur Jagannath Baksh Singh, Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra, Syed Nabiullah, Mr. A.P.Sen, R.B. Kanhaiya Lal, Babu Triloki Nath, L. Bhargava and Babu Bisheswar Nath Srivastava. The teaching faculty was represented by M.B.Cameron, C.J.Brown, H.S.Walker, J.J. Cornelius, J.A.Strang, P.S. Macmohan of the Canning College, Lt. Col. H.R.Nutt, J.G.Mukherji, Sahabzada Said-uz-Zafar Khan,

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D.D. Pandya, G.R. Tambe, Lt. Col. C.A. Sprawson and C.P.Misra of the Medical College. Rev. T.C. Bradley of the Christian College, Miss H.G. Stuart and Miss Florence,-L.Nicholas of the I.T.College and C.R. Walters were other members present in the meeting.

The Welcome address

The vice-chancellor in his opening address welcoming the members referred to the duly constituted court - another name of the Senate of the university. It was contemplated in the Act, as mentioned by the Vice-chancellor that steps should be taken to absorb the King George's Medical College and Canning College into the University as institutions to be maintained by it. According to the previous approval of the Governor-Chancellor, the vice-chancellor under his extraordinary powers declared the King Georges Medical College to be an institution maintained by the university. The case of this college presented no difficulty since it was a Government institution and the Government had very generously placed the whole of the beautiful buildings, equipment and the staff at the disposal of the University. Since the Act could not be passed before August next, the vice-chancellor with his extraordinary powers, and with the previous approval of the Governor-Chancellor, recognised this institution. As a corollary to that step he appointed many of the members of the staffs of both these colleges as Readers or Lecturers. The senior members of the Medical College were appointed as Readers of the University without any discrimination so that they could attend the meeting of the court. A member of the staff of the Lucknow Christian College was also appointed as Reader with the provision that other members of the staff of that institution might be appointed as Readers or Lecturers.

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A Residential University

The new university at Lucknow was constituted on a model entirely different from any of the older Indian universities. As a Residential teaching university, its main characteristic was the formal teaching in the university - the colleges being units of residence in which informal teaching was given with the help and advice of its teachers. Its constitution was fundamentally different from other Indian affiliating and examining universities and was more or less on the model of the modern teaching universities in England. Further, the Act enjoined a complete separation of the academic and executive functions of the university. The Academic Council concentrated on all academic matters, including teaching and research, while the Executive Council was charged with the administrative affairs with least interference in academic matters except when discipline, recruitment and budget matters were involved. The court of the university, meeting once a year, was a large body determining the broad lines of policy of the university, and exercising a kind of general supervision over its working.

Its main functions

The main function of any university is the dissemination of knowledge and its assimilation by the students ; it is duly recognised even in the nascent stage that it is the men who make the teacher. As in the past, the fame of the teacher was the main attraction of the pupils flocking to him, so also was the realisation that the Lucknow University should begin its career by taking steps to draw together a number of teachers who would represent learning and culture of a high order, and would naturally be a source of inspiration to their students. Such eminent teachers would ensure

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not only intellectual growth in their pupils but would equally help in the far more important process of building up of character, in other words, the growth of the soul. It was hoped that in the course of a few years, the university would have travelled a long way towards the attainment of the main objective of the university - the formation of a real centre of learning and culture. It was also the constant endeavour of the university authorities - academic and administrative - that the culture represented by the university should have a national bias, adumbrate all that has been and is best in Indian learning and traditions which could make a natural appeal to our instincts and sentiments.

Importance of Western Sciences

The forming and culture of the intellect, occupying a prominent place, did not in any way relegate the importance of studying western sciences without which the education facilities would have been inadequate and progress lop-sided. Science and technology were considered as necessary disciplines to be included in the curricula of teaching in the university. Post-graduate and research work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology were inducted in the Faculty of Science under a separate Dean. A scheme was as well mooted at that time to raise the status of the Government Technical School to form the nucleus of the Department of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, and create a Faculty of Engineering in the university.

The blending of the old and the new

The Lucknow University at its nascent stage aimed at the blending of the old and the new, integrating old ideals and values with modern science and technology in a new environment. A separate

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department of Indian History was created from the very beginning under the charge of a distinguished exponent of that department of knowledge. This did not imply any relaxation of effort in familiarising students with European History with a sound knowledge of modern political forces and personalities. Similarly the latest theories and facts of Economics, derived from experience of the west were presented in the Eastern Setting to make these in consonance with Indian conditions and theories of life. So also western philosophy was to be taught on Orthodox line, highlighting the prominence of the study of Indian Philosophy with all its wealth of inspiration and metaphysical research. To add to these, supplementary lectures, called Extra-Mural Lectures bearing on these aspects of learning, were contemplated along with tutorial work and seminar class. Constant and close contact with men, in whose devotion to ideals and learning had lit the lamp of wisdom was equally contemplated for providing guidance and warmness. This objective was achieved through the scheme of appointing loco-parentis or moral tutors as called at Oxford. Their guidance was to be helpful in building stability and nobility of character. The university thus tried to resuscitate the old Indian ideals of education, of bringing the Gurus into intimate personal relation with the pupils. This was meant to make the students worthy of their past civilization and culture, inculcating in them a deep love for their motherland. With the university being of a residential type, there were many other occasions of teacher-students contacts at the academic and also at the social levels. To facilitate this intercourse and to develop the social side not only were --- ---

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were the teachers expected to participate in games and sports, but they equally joined in all their activities, such as organising dramatic performances, participation in festivals and festive gatherings and other items of mutual interest.

The First Session & the Academic Council Meeting

The ideals and attainments of the University in its very first session beginning from July 1, 1921 could not have been possible but for the dynamism of the Vice-Chancellor who made every effort to choose the best academic talents in each discipline as could be available without consideration of province, religion or even race. The best among the then existing teachers of the Canning College and the Medical College were accorded due recognition and promoted as professors and also heads of faculties. The intervening period between April and July through the vacations was utilised in harnessing brilliant teachers through contacts, communications and selections. The first meeting of the Academic Council of the University met on August 10, 1921 with 29 members including the Vice-Chancellor and Registrar and teachers members. These include among the professors Radha Kamal Mukherji & Birbal Sahni - the new entrants, C.J.Brown and his deputy H.S.Walker of the English department ; M.B.Cameron and J.J. Cornelius (Philosophy), J.A. Strang & Lakshmi Narain (Mathematics), D.B.Deodhar (Physics) from the old Canning College staff. Among the new entrants were Bhujanga Bhushan Mukherji (Economics), K.A.Subramaniyam Iyer (Sanskrit) and S.M.Sane (Chemistry) all readers. The Medical College was represented by Lt.Col. Sprauson, Lt.Col. H.R.Nutt - both from the Indian Medical Service, J.G.Mukherji, Raghunandan Lal, Sahabzada Saidur Zafar Khan, J.P.Modi, D.D.Pandeya and G.R.Tambe. The solitary Reader in Commerce

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Re.E.Dr. M.Moffatt from Christian College, Miss Florence L. Nicholas of the I.T.College and the three part-time Readers in Law - Nagmohan Nath Chak, Hyder Husain and Jaikaran Nath Misra, along with F.T.Roy and Bijan Behari Banerji, lecturers, were the other members of the Academic Council.

The Academic Council and its role

The Vice-Chancellor in opening the proceedings of the first meeting of the Academic Council referred to its role as the moulding of the intellectual and moral calibre of the rising generation of Oudh. He compared this body to the old assembly of Brahmanas whose primary function was the intellectual and spiritual education of the nation. They by their unerring wisdom, by their keen insight into life, and by the purity of their character, exercised a permanent and predominating influence upon all departments of life in the Hindu body politic. The Council, in the words of the Vice-Chancellor, was the only body in the University which consisted exclusively of teachers - the Brahmanas. It was the sanctum from the precincts of which every profamily is excluded. The Vice-Chancellor claimed to be a member of the teaching fraternity, being a teacher in different colleges for ten years, followed by the rest of the period of his life being spent in the work of administration and organisation of educational institutions. While lacking in freshness and fullness of knowledge, the vice-chancellor claimed to be a humble votary in the Temple of Learning, paying homage to that scholarship 'which this body of scholars represents'. He as well enjoined the members of this body to devise the system of University education which could serve as a powerful and vital instrument for the uplift of the nation

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which in his words 'is just at present shaking off the slumber of centuries and is trying to get an honoured place in the Comity of nation.

The courses of study & teaching

The University adopted the courses of study as laid down by the Allahabad University for the 1922 examination, but the decks were cleared for all examinations after 1923 onwards. The Academic Council was asked by the Vice-Chancellor to determine the character of teaching as also differentiate between the Pass and the Honours courses. The regular teaching was conducted by the University with regular lectures and also extension ones. Tutorial or Seminar work was the task of the Colleges. The conduct of Examination and its character, as also the body doing so - a Board of Examination as a Committee appointed by the University - was also to be deliberated upon by the Council. The constitution of Faculties and Boards of Studies of different disciplines were as well constituted by the Academic Council, and the procedure of working formulated. The duly constituted Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce and Law had their meetings on August 22, 23, 24, 25, respectively. The two Faculties of Commerce and Law met on the same date, of course at different timings, and these were all presided over by the Vice-Chancellor. M.B.Cameron was elected Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Wali Mohammad of Science, C.A.Sprawson of Medicine, F.M.Moffatt of Commerce and Jagmohannath Chak of Law. The Faculty of Arts recommended for assignment to the Faculties sixteen subjects including English, Philosophy, Indian History, European History, Economics, Sociology, Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Mathematics, Political Science, Modern European Languages (French

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and German), Modern Indian Languages, Prakrit language, Latin and Greek. These were clubbed into eight departments of English, Philosophy, Indian History, European History and Political Science, Economics and Sociology, Arabic and Persian, Sanskrit and Prakrit languages, Modern European languages and Latin and Greek. The Committees of Courses and Studies were by this time duly constituted. The Faculty of Science had separate committees of Courses and Studies for Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics, Botany and Zoology. For the Faculty of Medicine, the Committees of Courses and Studies were basically two only - one for the first M.B.B.S. - to include Heads of the Department of Physiology, Materia Medica and Anatomy. The Final M.B.B.S. Committee included the Heads of the Department of Pathology, Surgery, Medicine, Foresenic Medicine, Opthamology, Obsterics and Gyneacology, headed by Lt.Col. C.A.Sprawson, the Head of the Department of Medicine. The First M.B.B.S. Committee had Sahabzada Said-uz-Zafar Khan, Head of the Department of Anatomy as Convener. The first committee had two other members - Dr. R.K. Tandon and Dr. B.N.Vyas. There was a third committee for the Diploma of Public Health Course with Dr. D.D.Pandya as Convener. The Faculty of Commerce laid down courses of study with separate committee for Economics and Commerce. The Faculty of Law prescribed courses of study for the Previous and Final Examination and decided to conduct its own examination of LL.B. (Previous).

The Executive Council and its Members

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the University was held on August 31, 1921 at 4.30 P.M. with the Vice-Chancellor in the Chair. Earlier, at the first meeting of the Court held on March 21, 1921, six members - two from the British India Association and four others were elected. These included Raja Ram Pal Singh,

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Shaikh Shahid Husain, Gokaran Nath Misra, Wazir Hasan, A.P.Sen and Said-uz-Zafar Khan. The nominees of the Chancellor were Raja Suraj Baksh Singh, Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava and S.R.Daniels I.C.S. 14 members attended the first meeting of the Council and only 12 the next day. C.J.Brown and Radha Kamal Mukherji were the Academic Council nominees. The Dean of all the Faculties were ex-officio members of the Council. The third and fourth meetings of the Executive Council held on Nov. 4 and Nov. 8, 1921 had more members present, namely 15 and 17 respectively. The latter was probably fully representating with - the five ex-officio Deans of Faculties, 6 elected, 4 nominated members, the Principal of the I.T.College, the Registrar and the Vice Chancellor of the University.

Eminent Professors

A glance at the names of the members of the Executive Council and the Academic Council points to their eminence as public men of great respect and importance, and of academic excellence. The eminent professors included Radha Kamal Mookherji who was the youngest professor in his early thirties. In the earlier part of his academic career he did brilliant work in his discipline, on which alone he concentrated. His 'Borderland of Indian Economics' was published by Macmillians. Birbal Sahni, Professor of Botany, was an eminent scientist from Cambridge and had a Doctorate in Science D.S.C. from London in 1919. He too had the distinction of being appointed as professor in early thirties. He at first joined Benares Hindu University and later on in 1921 Lucknow University. Here he continued till his death on April 9/10, 1949. Wali Mohammad was inducted from the Indian Educational Service as professor of Physics. Two other eminent personalities joined as Reader Heads

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of the Department. They were K.N.Bahl and Radha Kumud Mookerji. The former had his doctorate D. Phil. from the University of Oxford. Radha Kumud was earlier Professor of History at the Mysore University before joining Lucknow University as Reader. Both were appointed with a higher start. Later on, both were promoted as professors. Radha Kumud as Professor of Indian History and Bahl of Zoology. K.A.Subramani Iyer, who joined as Reader-Head in Sanskrit and Prakrit languages, was an M.A. in the subject from the London University and had also studied in Paris under the eminent Sinologist and Indologist Sylvan Levi. Another foreign returned teacher was F.F.T.Pinto, later on R.R.Shreshta, who had his Tripos in English Literature and had joined the English Department as Lecturer. Bhujanga Bhushan Mukerji, the Reader in Economics, had a distinguished academic record in the Calcutta University. He had won famous Prem Chand Roy Chand scholarship. The Selection Committee for recommending names for appointment included besides the Vice-Chancellor and the Dean of the Faculty concerned two nominees of the Executive Council and the Academic Council respectively. The first two nominees from the Executive Council were Rai Bahadur Kanhaiya Lal and A.P.Sen for both the Faculties. The Academic Council recommended C.J.Brown and Radha Kamal Mukherji for Arts and P.S. Mac Mohan and Birbal Sahni for Science Committee.

<u>The Progress during the First Year & the Court meeting</u>

The progress of the first year's working of the University was high-lighted by the Vice-chancellor in his address to the Court on February 28th, 1922 with its full strength of 90 members plus 9 non-attending ones. 'The University', in his words, 'is now functioning as a living organism with all its links pulsating with

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life, giving promise of vigorous and useful existence'. Its outstanding feature was the almost complete separation of administrative and academic functions making for greater efficiency and more harmonious working. But no machinery, however perfect, is capable of turning out any valuable output unless it is worked by able and skilful workmen. The staff of the University consisted of prominent teachers from the Canning College appointed as Readers and Lecturers. There were also fresh appointments of distinguished scholars, some of whom had made a reputation for themselves not only in India but also in the west. He as well referred to the introduction of the Pass and Honours Courses of study so that the more gifted and able students ~~are~~ were not driven in the same team as others who have no particularly remarkable intellectual culture. The introduction of the tutorial system for providing individual attention, the introduction of University Extension Lectures by the teachers embodying the results of their own presented in a popular form, and the appointment of guardian tutors - Loco Parentis - were the other features of the University education. He also referred to the visit of the Prince of Wales to the University - an event of great importance at that time - to hear words of wisdom from his youthful lips. As life is a melancholy of Joys and sorrow, so the past history of an institution is made up of sun-shine and clouds.

The Court meeting and the Budget

The meeting of the court was chaired by the Chancellor Sir Harcourt Butler. The draft Budget for 1922-23 was also placed before the court showing estimated Receipts of R.27,21,300 and expenses of R. 17,09,539. It might be mentioned here that the salary

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of the old staff members of the Canning College continued to be the charge on the Canning College which had not by that time being fully integrated in the University. They, however, continued to draw an allowance of Rs.150/- and Rs.100/- according to their status as Reader and Lecturer from the University. Among the members of the University appointed staff whose salary was a charge on the University Budget were - Ronald H. Nixon (Reader English), F.F.T. Pinto (Lecturer English), J.J. Cornelius (Reader in Philosophy), Radha Kumud Mukherji (Reader in Indian History), Radha Kamal Mukerjji (Professor of Economics and Sociology), Bhujanga Bhushan Mukherjji (Reader in Economics), Hirendra Lal Dey (Lecturer in Economics), Lakshmi Narain (Reader in Mathematics), K.A.Subramani Iyer (Reader in Sanskrit), D.B.Deodhar (Reader in Physics), S.M.Sane (Reader in Chemistry), Birbal Sahni (Professor of Botany), K.N.Dahl (Reader in Zoology) and K.C.Pandalin (Lecturer in Commerce). Wali Mohammad's salary - the maximum Rs.1300/- - was also a charge on the Canning College. The three Readers in Law - J.N.Chak, J.N.Misra and Hyder Husain - were also on the Canning College List. Rev. E.M.Moffatt of the Christian College appointed as Reader in Commerce was getting only an allowance of Rs.250/- from the University. The teachers of the I.T.College were given 20% of the salary as allowance by the University. It is not necessary to record the discussion in the Academic Council on the Seal of the University and the finally agreed motto 'Light and Learning' or on the colour of the Convocation robes to be put on by the graduates and post-graduates of different faculties, or the list of holidays. The examination dates were no doubt fixed in advance and conducted according to the schedule.

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The First Convocation and the First Degree conferred on the Chancellor

The first Convocation of the University was held on the afternoon of the 30th of October in a spacious shamiana specially erected in the ground of King George Medical College. The function was brilliant and imposing and attended by a large and distinguished gathering of officials and eminent public men. His Excellency the Chancellor, robed in his Academical dress accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, arrived in the shamiana in procession, preceded by the members of the Executive and Academic Councils. After the Chancellor had declared the convocation open, the Vice-Chancellor conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature on Sir Harcourt Butler. In his speech the Vice-Chancellor called it the first occasion on which this university is going to exercise its power of conferring degrees, and it is auspicious that we should open this chapter of our function by offering our first degree to one who has brought this university into being. In so doing we are acting in consonance with this practice. Sir Harcourt's career has been marked by ability and efficiency. The qualities of his head and heart have made him more than an efficient administrator. These have raised him to the level of a statesman who has the imagination and clarity of vision to lead people to climb heights. The prominent feature of his character has been his love for education and his ceaseless efforts to widen its sphere so as to bring it within the reach of the humblest by introducing the teaching of English in the lower classes of English schools. As Education Secretary, he seized the opportunity of a visit from His Majesty, when he was Prince of Wales to inaugurate a movement for the establishment of a first class Medical institution, and his efforts have borne fruit in this institution

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where we are meeting this afternoon. As Education Member he brought his rare abilities and ripe experience to bear upon the solution of educational problems making them a vital factor in the administration of the country. He helped in the creation of the first non-official university in the country - the Benaras Hindu University and as well prepared the ground for the creation of the Muslim University at Aligarh. He also helped in creating chairs for History and Economics as well as Vedic studies and Geography at the Allahabad University. As the father of the Lucknow University, it is he who has made the university what it is now, securing an assured position in the world of learning and scholarship within a period of two years. The authorities of the university keenly sensible of the great debt that they owe to him, resolve to confer, in appreciation of his services as educationist in general and to this university in particular, the degree of Doctor of Literature. It is now my proud privilege as the Chief Executive Officer to present this Diploma (Degree) of Doctor of Literature. Subsequently, M.B.Cameron, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, presented Arts students, of whom two received the degree of M.A. and 100 the B.A. Four women students were presented by Miss Nicholas, Principal of the Isabella Thobourn College. Dr. Sahabzada Said-uz-Zafar, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine presented fourteen graduates in M.B.B.S. and five who had obtained the Diploma in Public Health. Dr. Wali Mohammad, Dean of the Faculty of Science, presented one graduate in M.Sc. and twenty in B.Sc. After the conferment of the degrees His Excellency addressed the Convocation.

The Chancellor's Convocation Address

The Governor-Chancellor Sir Harcourt Butler in his address first thanked the university and its vice-chancellor for the confer-

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ment of an honorary degree, and then commended on the start made by the university in commencing its work so admirably without friction. With the help of an accomplished staff it had been possible to show the value of a teaching and residential university within a short period of eighteen months. He heped that in all the opportunities of learning, the Lucknow University would emulate the great universities of the West. 'The principal work of a university', in his words, 'must ever be to teach the undergraduates and to maintain a high degree of academic culture. But no university in modern times could be worthy of the name unless it devoted a considerable portion of its resources in money and in intelligence to the cultivation of research as part of its ordinary functions. In laying the foundation stone, he had expressed the hope that in the Lucknow University it would be possible to cultivate the humanities, including particularly the study of history, political science, economics, geography and languages.

India's Contribution to Mental and Moral Sciences

In the fields of mental sciences, such as philosophy, religious thought, literature and study of languages, India's contributions to the advancement of learning have been signal and far reaching. Unlike the West deriving its inheritance mainly from classical Greek and Roman culture, India has it from its own quasi-axiomatic notion of philosophy, of moral conceptions, of social organization and of its form of literary expression. The basic notions on which these noble intellectual structures are built up, are therefore different from those in the west. As such the full digestion of much in the western teaching of the 'humanities' is far more difficult to the average Indian student. This difference in approach is traceable in other areas as well. In

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the matters of historical study, one searches almost in vain in the vast and splendid treasure house of Sanskrit literature for anything like true historical texts, such as, since the days of Thucydides have been common and collected in the west.

The intensity and power of Indian mentality concentrated itself fixedly upon the essential principles of existence, disdaining as it were the petty and transient changes in material development or political or ethnic phenomenon. It therefore still remains true that historical perspective is one of the greatest needs of Indian students today. While a 'School of Historic Study' is developing at Allahabad under the impulse of Professor Rushbrook Willians, the growth elsewhere of historical societies bears testimony to growing interest in the subject. The Chancellor expressed his gladness at establishing a chair of Indian history at Lucknow and appointing a lecturer trained in epigraphy.

Familiarity with Indian historical studies :

In his address Sir Harcourt evinced his familarity with the expansion of ancient Indian historical and archaeological horizon. He referred to the publication of the first volume of Cambridge History of India and familarity with the works of exceptional Indian orientalists like Rajendra Lal Mitra, Bhagwan Lal Inderji and that venerable great scholar Sir R.G.Bhandarkar, also his personal friend. 'Ancient India', in his words, 'has attracted a number of competent Indian scholars, with the conditions favourable for the extension of historical studies on western critical lines'. The antiquities of a country, according to him, can best be studied and examined by the scholars of that country, and the universities of India have a grand opportunity before them of fulfilling the

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functions which elsewhere have been entrusted to research institutes. Earlier, Butler in his capacity as Education Member in the Government of India had proposed the setting up of an Oriental Institute somewhat on the lines of the French Institute at Hanoi or the Russian one at Vladivostock with the two-fold object of conserving ancient Indian learning and of promoting critical research. After much discussion at a Conference of Orientalists, the proposal did not find favour. Butler as well quotes Thucydides that 'history was philosophy teaching by example'. It informs and guides political science by comparison, analysis and synthesis. No progress can be sound and assured which does not rest upon realities in the present and the past.

Stress on Study of Social Sciences and Oriental Learning

Reference is also made in the address to the importance of political science and economics in a country nearing political and economic majority. In this context, the university has a number of devoted teachers, enthusiastic on research as also in sociology and allied subjects. The systematic study of the great classical languages of India, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian, are as well very fitting subjects of study. The Chancellor-governor in his address evinces keen interest in classical subjects and the eminent scholars, like the late Dr. Venis, Sir Denison Ross and that great scholar and explorer, his great friend Sir Aurel Stein. The profound traditional learning of the great Pandits and Maulvis, in Butler's words, is one of the glories of India and the world. The traditional teaching of Sanskrit grammar, as compressed with wonderful precision in the quasi-algebric formulae of that great codifier of Indian linguistic science, Panini is no doubt commendable. It is however

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necessary for the school teachers to acquire thorough mastery of the structure of classical languages and be as well conversant with modern philological training on modern and western linguistic principles. The university has no doubt secured scholars who combine intensive study of the oriental type with western training according to modern methods.

Importance of English

Stressing the importance of English, Sir Harcourt recommended two objectives to be borne in mind : the study on true philological lines of the language and of the literature which it enshrines, with a view to enabling the student to comprehend the intellectual past of the nation which has brought India into close connection with the west than ever before. The other is to provide Indian students, whatever their mother tongue, with as complete a command of English in speech and written expression of thought, as is needed for those intending to participate in administration and public life. The Chancellor maintained that the administrative and intellectual work of India has for the most part, if not always, been carried on mostly in a language confined to the learned, like Sanskrit, or else in a foreign tongue like Persian. India, however, has asserted its intellectual individuality through the ages and it is hoped that not withstanding the advances of the English language, India would maintain its individuality and its vitality to the great advantage of the country and of human civilization as a whole.

Fruits of western ideas and education

Finally as a word of advice to the new graduates, he was conscious of the difficulty of advising a new generation which

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always thinks it wiser and better than the one preceding it. And it is right, for in this way progress lies. The awakening of India has come. 'Great seismic movements are at work and you may find yourself carried along by forces that you can neither discover nor direct'. Sir Harcourt advised the graduates to stick to reality keeping the issues clear. In his words, 'British ideas of freedom have made them what they are. The universities are the power houses of freedom. The British have fearlessly given to India the boldest scheme of education in history. The fruits of that education are apparently in some difficulty. A movement to decry western civilization is clearly and inevitably heading for reaction.' 'Sooner or later, you may have to choose between reaction and progress.' The Chancellor could only pray that the choice may redound to the happiness and prosperity of India. As a final piece of advice, he asked the young graduates 'to stick to reality. Always connect words with things. Keep the issues clear. Remember that it is not really possible for the same thing to be and not to be. It only remained for him to say that he would keep this day in grateful rememberance, and would carry with him great pride in the degree which the university had bestowed upon him, and with a strongly abiding hope and faith in the future of the university.

The New Session

While the convocation of 1922 was a part of the first session 1921-22 of the Lucknow University, rather its culminating point with the conferment of the degrees on the first Batch, the process of regular teaching with new courses, reorganization of departments etc. begins with the session beginning from August 1922. The appointment of the new members of the teaching staff had begun much earlier in the summer vacation as one finds in the reference

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to the meeting of the Executive Council held on May 11, 1922 with only 7 members present. The appointment made on the basis of the recommendations of the Selection Committee include those one K.M.P. Panikkar as Reader in European History and Politics on a starting salary of Rs. 750/- per month. He did not take up the appointment and later on in subsequent meeting V.S. Rau was appointed. Other appointments made in this May meeting were those of M.B.Rehman, Reader in Persian, Bhupendra Nath Chatterji, Reader in Economics in the Department of Commerce on Rs.500/- per month in the grade of 500-50-800. Gulam Husain, Kripa Shankar Hajela and Jibon Kishan Banerji as part-time Readers in Law on Rs.250/- per month, Badri Nath Shastri (Sanskrit), Mahdi Hasan Nasari (Persian), Syed Jafar Husain (Arabic)(resigned on Aug. 7, 1922), Bhagat Ram Kuwar (European History), D. Pant (Commerce) all as lecturers in the grade of 250-25-500. The three junior Lecturers in English were Syed Amir Ali, Cecil Roy and Ashutosh Bhattacharya on a salary of 200-25-250 per menson. They were to join from August 1, 1922. Other appointments made in the first meeting of the Executive Council in this Session of 1922-223 on July 20, 1922 were those of Charan Das Chatterjie (Ancient Indian History), Dhurjati Prasad Mukherji (Economics), Badri Nath Bhatt (Hindi - as junior lecturer) and Daya Shankar Dubey as Lecturer in Commerce in the usual grade of Lecturer. An assistant librarian Vishnu R. Thukar was also appointed in the grade of 150-25-250. The appointments made in the last week of August meeting (26) were those of Lakshmi Prasad Mathur as lecturer in Zoology and S.K.Pande as Demonstrator in Botany in the grade of 150-5-175. Other appointments made during the session (1922-23) by the Executive Council included those of B.N.Vyas as Reader in Malaria Medica on a higher

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start of Rs.1000/-, V.S.Ram as Reader in European History & Politics on 550/-, Maulvi Mohammad Qazi Fazi Lecturer in Persian and Raghunandan Lal as officiating professor of Physiology and G.R. Tambia as officiating Reader in Opthamology. Later on B.G.A.S. Acharya was appointed as Permanent Professor of Opthamology. Major H. Stott and W. Burridge joined as Professors of Pathology and Physiology. Some other appointments during the session included those of A.C.Chatterjee, a Demonstrator in Chemistry on 150/- per month, S.N.Mukherji, Lecturer in Auditing & Accounting, I.N.Menon as Lecturer in Political Science on 400/- per month, R.N.Bhatia, Civil Surgeon of Faizabad as Professor of Surgery and N.K.Sidhanta as Reader in English vice H.S.Walker who had resigned. The university Executive Council raised the salary of E.Ahmad Shah, Lecturer in Philosophy to 550/- per month after adding to his qualification B.Litt of Oxford. The Academic Council recommended the personal promotion of P.S.Machmohan (Chemistry), C.J.Brown (English), J.A. Strang (Mathematics), Radha Kumud Mookerji (Indian History) and K.N.Bahl (Zoology) from Readership to Professorship.

Reorganization of Faculties :

With the transference of the Canning College to the university, there was a reorganization under clause 11 (Appendix 2) of the First Statute in each Faculty placed in charge of the Dean of the Faculty concerned. There was no difficulty in the Faculties of Commerce and Law, both theoritically and practically. In the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, the Principal of the Canning College and the King George's Medical College were in charge of all teaching according to the old scheme. In the Faculty of Science the exact relationship of the Dean and the Principal of the Canning College had to be defined. During the transitional stage no clear-cut

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delimitation was considered practicable although the principle of the Dean being the Head of the teaching set-up was accepted. It was therefore proposed and accepted by the Executive Council at its meeting on October 28th 1922 that the whole of the teaching staff of the Science Faculty together with the workshops and the laboratories attached to Faculty be put in charge of the Dean of the Faculty of Science, with an allowance of Rs.100/- per month. The Principal of a college, according to the Lucknow University Act, is enjoined to have control over the staff of the hostels attached to the college, The grounds of both the Hostels and the College, and the college buildings, as also over the menial staff. He is also to be responsible for the supplementary or informal instruction contemplated in the Act which he will arrange in connection with the Dean of the Faculty concerned. In the Faculties of Arts and Medicine, the Deans who were the Principals of the College, get an allowance of Rs. 250/- each.

Full functioning of the University Bodies - the Court meeting

The Academic session of the university with its courses and syllabus, duly approved by the committee of courses in each subject, followed by regular meetings of the Faculties and the Academic Council was in its full swing from this session. With the regular financial grants from the Government of the Province - Recurring and non-recurring - the manifold activities like new buildings, new hostels, development programmes, regularisation of admission process were all stream-lined. These were highlighted in the address of the Vice-Chancellor Gyanendra Nath Chakravarti to the University Court at its annual meeting held on March 20th 1923, with the new Chancellor Sir William Marino presiding. It

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was attended by 114 members with two absentees. The Vice-chancellor paid his tribute to Sir Harcourt Butler with the words that 'his departure instead of damping our energies only succeeded in inspiring us with fresh courage and hope for a better prospect'. Further, 'we were comforted by the thought that adidst the shifting scenes of the phenominal world such partings were inevitable and we were enlivened by the cherry prospect that his place would be taken by an administrator reputed alike for his cultured erudition and his sympathy with the awakening soul of the Indian people[8]. The university would grow and flourish under the fostering care of such a finished scholar of progressive views as Sir William Marris. He equally hoped that this university which aims at realising the ideals of a living university with its intensive culture and potent influence for moral uplift will always enjoy the kindly interest and ready support of His Excellency. 'The university', in his words, then only two years old, 'has the principal function to mould the character and direct the thought currents of the rising generation, thus providing the right kind of material for the building of the future Indian nation'. A university, in order to rise to the height of its responsibility must not be too eager to produce results that strike the eye, but should strive to lay its foundations upon firm ground and build solidly, if slowly.

The Progress of the University

In reporting the progress of the university, the Vice-Chancellor stressed on the quality of the teaching staff occupying the central place in a university; organization, buildings, equipment have all their importance and value, but it is the teacher who vitalises the whole organisation. It is the teacher, the head

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and the heart of the university who infuses the breath of life into the organizational set up. Earlier, he had visualised in his speech in the Legislative Council on the occasion of the passing of the Lucknow University Act in 1920 that 'the temple of learning, the foundation of which we were laying that day, should draw teachers from all parts of the world inspired by the sacred mission of bringing wisdom where there is ignorance, light where there is darkness, and peace where there is strife. This was the old ideal of a university and must ever remain the true ideal of a living university. The Vice-Chancellor had made earnest and unremitting effort to secure for the university teachers who would make it a real centre of learning and culture, inspiring those coming into contact with them with enthusiasm in the pursuit of knowledge and devotion to the highest ideals of purity and service.

The Medical Faculty-changes and general progress

Definite steps were taken in securing the best talents for the Faculties of Arts and Science in the previous year and the second one was devoted principally to the strengthening of the Medical faculty. The notable appointments were those of Col. Wilmore, a Physician of great experience and skill and a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London as Professor of Medicine in place of Col. Sprauson, Major Stott as Professor of Pathology, Dr.Burridge as Professor of Physiology and Dr. B.G.S.Acharya the holder of numerous degrees and with a long experience of over twelve years in England, Vienna and India. Dr. B.N.Vyas, the Civil Surgeon of Moradabad, was appointed Reader in Materia Medica and Pharmacy. In order to streamline the admission to the Medical College, an Ordinance was passed for conducting a competitive examination.

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The Vice-Chancellor as well made a reference to the admission in other Faculties. In 1921 when the University was not in existence, the number of students in Lucknow preparing for the B.Sc. was 42 which at that time in 1923 became 95. In the Post-graduate classes in the Canning College, there were 13 students in Arts and 10 in Science. The number in 2 years time rose to 111 with 88 being in the Faculty of Arts and 23 in the Faculty of Science. In order to facilitate specialization and research work the Honours Course was introduced.

The Tutorial System

The University as well introduced the tutorial system for providing contact between the minds of the students and their professors. Mere examination fetish with the regulation and working of the examination machinery turning out a number of graduates every year failed to provide any intellectual and social life, for which the pupils-teachers personal contact was the only answer. Formal lectures alone failed to impart sound education. The tutorial system demanded that every teacher held seminar classes taking his students in batches of three to six, making himself acquainted with the individual needs of each student and attending to his problems. The student was encouraged to be self-reliant and to develop new interest instead of simply stuffing himself with lecture-notes or in swallowing deadly doses of cribs with which the educational market was flooded, just to pass an examination. Improvements in courses and methods of study were equally a sin qua non for efficient teaching and better results.

The Mind and Morals

In improving the mind and moral of the students, physical

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welfare and development equally form part of sound education as educational growth. In fact the life of the intellect can manifest itself in its fulness only when the vehicle of manifestation is healthy and vigorous. Besides the careful medical examination of all students, training in the shape of drill was compulsory for all students in the first year of their university career. The starting of an offices Training Corps was another new feature. It was helpful in infusing discipline with the warm glow of patriotism among the trainees. Besides these avenues for mental development and discipline, extension Lectures and the University Union were other forums meant for the students participating in the corporate life of the university. The list of extension lectures in 1923 include those of Prof. Mac Donnell of Oxford, Mr. Mackenzee of the University of Cardiff, Mr. Kou from China, Dr. Annie Besant and Dr. Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore. The lectures of Prof. Macdonnell and Sir Rabindra Nath Tagore were presided over by Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir William Marris, the Chancellors respectively.

The Convocation - 1923 &
Sir Ashutosh Mookerji's address

The convocation for 1923 scheduled for October 30th, 1923 had to be postponed until January 7th, 1924 probably because of the visit of their Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Reading to the university on 31st October. They were entertained to a Garden Party in the grounds of King George's Medical College. The Convocation function was preceded by a condolence resolution on the death of Raja Parmanand, late Minister of Education in the United Provinces. This was followed by the ~~university~~ unveiling of the bust of H.E. Sir Harcourt Butler, presented by the Hon'ble Raja Saheb of Mahmuda-

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bad,. Sir Ashutosh Mookerji, by the quest speaker, one of the most brilliant intellects of the country. He also delivered the convocation address. Sir Harcourt Butler, the learned speaker, noticed 'that acuteness of intellect and the breadth of culture, associated with Harrow and Bathol.' As a cultured scholar and a far-sighted statesman he is equally at home in the appreciation and interpretation of a Roman poem of bygone ages and the transformation of a complex administrative machinery. Sir Ashutosh as well referred to the munificence of the flower of the aristocracy the enlightened Barons of Oudh, the chief source of strength and support of the Institution.

The Functions of the University

Referring to the functions of the University, it imparts a liberal education - Catholic, expanded from narrowness and bigotry, appropriate for a broad and enlightened mind, creating capacity and culture and developing skill for the hand and sight for the soul. Besides providing an opening to the individual means of honourable living, it reveals to him the full meaning of life catering to the growing and varying needs of the nation. Mookerji pointed out that 'a system of national education, if made too narrow and exclusive, will snap relations on an intellectual plane with other nations'. In the words of Professor Campagnac, it should be 'conversation with the world'. Further, while we recognise and appreciate all that is wholesome in the culture of the West, we are equally concerned with the preservation and development of the organs of our national culture and civilization. The objective of education is to open young minds, expand their intellects and form their character. Further, it is indolence not occupation, which is a real bar to the performance of service

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to humanity.

Value of Time

In the words of Benjamin Franklin, 'value time, for time is the stuff of which life is made'. Let the waters of intelligence, like the rains of heaven, descend on the whole land. Youth is generous, its patriotism is free from selfishness, it is full of just and ardent impulses. How few understand that to raise the depressed by a wise culture to the dignity of men, is the highest end of the State. The State rests if it wants to flourish for any length of time - not on blind force but upon intelligent confidence, common trust in justice and its administration, in law and in the sanctity of law. The strength of the State lies in the fundamental rightness of our human nature and our undefied belief that in the long run the mass of mankind, if educated, would do what is right rather than what is wrong.

The University Union

The university union was started only in August 1922 with Prof. K.N.Bahl as its President and Mr. Tejasvi Prasad Bhalla as its Secretary. Distinguished persons took part in several of the debates. The first debate was held on 18th October 1922. The subject of the debate, 'the Parliamentary form of government' is unsuited to the genius of India' evoked considerable interest. The speakers at that time included Iqbal Narain Gurt M.L.C., Radha Kamal Mookerji, D.P.Mookerji and Khurshed Lal. Another debate arranged few days later related to the 'failure of the frontier policy of the Government of India' and the participants were Rushbrook Williams of Allahabad, V.S.Ram and several others. Besides the teacher President, two other staff members on the

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Union Executive Committee were S.M.Sane and H.S.Walker. The Hon'ble Ministers of the U.P.Government as well participated in the Union debates. C.Y.Chintamani vigorously defended the Educational Policy of the U.P.Government. In another debate relating to administration of Transferred Subjects in U.P., Pandit Iqbal Narain made a fervent appeal for its acceptance, and scored a remarkable victory by his powerful influence. The activities of the Union were equally manifold in the following year with Bahl continuing as President and Shiva Shankar Tripathi the new Secretary. There are references to atleast six debates being organised in the Session 1923-24, and the participants included some outside scholars like Munshi Ishwar Saran, A.Yusuf Ali, Bar-at-Law, S.H.Freemantle, I.C.S. and Pandit Amar Nath Jha, besides some University teachers and students. In an Urdu debate Pandit Brij Narain Chakbast and Pandit Jagat Narain Mulla also took part.

Other Activities -
Literary & Cultural

Both the teachers and the students continued to participate in cultural activities as well. These included staging of Tagore's 'Waterfall' and an English version of 'Sita's Exile'. Among the participants were some of the members of the English Department, and the chief organiser was Mrs. H.S.Walker, wife of the Reader in this Department. The Lucknow University Journal - started in 1923 under the editorship of C.J.Brown, Head of the English Department, and assisted by Bhujanga Bhushan Mukherji of the Economics Department, also provided avenue for the display of academic contributions by the members of the teaching staff and even outsiders. Next year N.K.Sidhanta and W.Burridge took over as Joint Editors and M.B.

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Rehman as Business Manager of the Journal. The Journal continued for three years. There were departmental associations as well ; the important one being the Sociological Society. All these generated literary and cultural interest among the students. The Extension Lectures delivered by eminent teachers and outside scholars as well contributed to the academic atmosphere in the university. It appears from the records that in 1923 the number of Extension Lectures delivered was 57 as compared to 27 in the previous one. The number dwindled to 11 in 1924, but improved a little in 1925 with 20 lectures delivered in that year. This include 3 delivered by Annie Besant on February 12, 13 and 14 on 'Indian Ideals in Education;'Indian Ideals in Philosophy and Religion' and 'Indians Ideals in Art'. These lectures benefitted not only the students in the university, but were equally enjoyed by the general public. There was an uninterrupted flow of peace and goodwill which characterised the Lucknow University at its inception.

Steady Progress

The university continued to make steady progress in terms of admissions to different Faculties, expansion in library and laboratories and the augmentation of the teaching staff. The involvement of university in women's education centred round the recognition of I.T.College teachers, as members of the university teaching staff with suitable designation plus some allowance. The figures provided in the Annual Reports for the period 1921-25 show a steady increase in all directions. The break-up of the number of students in different Faculties was as follows :

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	1923	1924	1925	1926	
Arts	299	321	337	418	(including 4 Research students)
Science	130	164	178	172	(6 Research students)
Medicine	211	239	238	257	(D.P.H. & M.D. 17)
Commerce	82	72	77	64	
Law	251	334	338	354	
Total	943	1130	1358	1419	including Oriental Diploma students

There appears to be a steady growth of students admission, particularly in Arts and Law. In Science and Medicine it was not in that proportion.

Library

The maintenance of a good library is a sin qua non for any progressive university. Acquisition of new books, their accession and equally preservation and circulation add to the efficiency of any university set up. The Report for the year 1921 shows that the number of books purchased upto the 31st of January 1922 was 3730 and the number of Journals added or subscribed was 272. For the financial year 1922-23 a sum of Rs.80,000 was allotted for the purchase of books and 20,000 for Library equipment. The number of books purchased from April 1, 1922 to 15th January 1923 numbered 3246. The List of Periodicals subscribed by the university Library touches a record number of 203 and the books added till the end of the year is 3461. In 1924 the Library building in the Canning College was expanded with the inclusion of a separate Reading Room equipped, and about 3300 new volumes added and back volumes of Periodicals purchased. The total number of books catalogued till 1925 comes to 22,000, and another 10,000

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still to be done. In 1926 the total number of books on the shelves is reported to 31,356, including purchase of 1365 new books and another 200 received as gifts. The circulation of books, with the number of borrowers rising from 800 to 940 shows the interest taken by the students and the teachers alike. The average number of books issued daily is reported to be 350 in 1926. The departmental libraries catered to the needs of the teachers and students alike.

Staff Changes

Among the notable changes in the staff in 1924 were the appointments of Lucius C.K.Thorn as Temporary Professor of English in place of C.J.Brown (on leave), B.N.Das Gupta (Commerce), M.B. Rehman (Arabic) as Readers, Gulam Hasan (Part-time Reader in Law), C.T.Burke, Professor of Medicine, R.V.Bhatia as temporary Professor of Surgery in place of H.R.Nutt (on leave), S.K.Pande as Lecturers in Botany in the leave vacancy of H.P.Chaudhary - on study leave, Khalil Ibn Mohammad Arab, Lecturer in Arabic and V.K.Nandan Menon as temporary Lecturer in Political Science and Mohammad Wahid Mirza as temporary Reader in Arabic. Kali Prasad was appointed as temporary Lecturer in Philosophy in the leave vacancy of J.J.Cornelius on leave for 13 months. R.R.Khanna was appointed Registrar in place of T.F.O'Donnel who left the University on July 1, 1924 to join Meerut College as its Principal. S.B.Smith officiated as Principal, Canning College , in place of M.B.Cameron. Col. Buckley was appointed as officiating Professor of Obsterics and Gyneacology, in place of Col. Hunter.

The Convocation of 1924 &
Sir William Marris' address

The convocation for the year 1924 was held on December 18, 1924, and the address was delivered by the Chancellor Sir William

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Marris. The Governor-Chancellor asked the young graduates to grasp at the richness of intellectual feast before them. Life being too short, one has to be selective in the choice of the subject of study. Orderliness should be the first aim of an ideal student. He as well stressed that the knowledge of the finest passages in Shakespeare or Shelly would do more for a man's culture than reading many commentaries on these writers. The best help lies in writing which, according to Bacon, makes a man perfect and exact man. It is better to try and fail, even to fail badly on one's own account, than not to try at all - the 'Unlit lamp and the ungird loin (Browning). One has to be exact and precise in exposition rather than be vague. The scholar who gave his life fanatically to the smallest minutia of scholarship is carried for burial to the lofty mountain top, because the intensity of his devotion showed the loftiness of his spirit. It is rightly said -

'That low man goes on adding one to one
His hundred's soon hit
This highman aiming at a million
Misses a unit.'

The true learner could be compared to a brick layer not worrying about styles of architecture, but concentrating on setting well-baked brick on brick. Coordination, evenness, unity of time and effort for actual results ~~are~~ weve the fruits of discipline which should be deep seated. It ~~is~~ has the most valuable ingredient in success. Sir William as well asked the young graduates to be conscious of their obligation to maintain the good name of their intellectual Mother - the University. The number of students admitted to various degrees were : M.A. (29) ; M.Sc. (11) ; LL.B. (57); B.A.(Hons)(8); B.Sc. (Hons) (1) ; B.A.Pass (68) ; B.Sc. Pass (33), B.Com (15) and

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M.B.B.S. (30), two lady candidates qualified for M.A. and 4 for B.A. (Pass) degrees.

Health & Sports

The Health and general discipline were equally looked after. Besides the usual medical examination of the students at the beginning of the session, provision was made for sport activities. The Athletic Association had Birbal Sahni as its President. He was himself a good hockey player in his youth. The University Training Corps under Lieut S.K.Mukherji had 5 officers and 145 cadets. Jagmohan Nath Chak, Dean of the Faculty of Law, looked after the Proctorial duties.

Dr. Cameron

A notable resolution of the Session 1924-25 was that of the Academic Council at its meeting on 16-2-25 to honour M.B.Cameron with an Honorary D.Litt. The Executive Council had earlier proposed this move at its meeting on Nov. 15, 1924 and it was approved by the Court as well. At the meeting of the University Court, references were made to his academic qualities and distinctions by Brij Nath Sharga, a prominent member of the Court from the Registered Graduates Constituency. Sharga was a student of Cameron for six years. Recording the academic career of his teacher, Sharga referred to his graduation at the age of 22 in 1889, and took his Master's Degree in Philosophy from the Glasgow University where he studied under Profs. Cairel, Kelvin & Nicholas. He joined the Canning College in 1895 where he served for over 30 years. He fostered his parental care on his students as 'an ideal gentleman and an ideal teacher'. He succeeded Dr. Michael White as Principal of the Canning College and presided over the destinies of the

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Institution representing all that was noble and good in English scholarship.

The Convocation of 1925 and
Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's address

The annual convocation of 1925 was held on November 7, 1925 and the address was delivered by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. At this convocation the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on Prof. M.B.Cameron. Sir Tej Bahadur's address to the students and the teachers is noted for his frank views and candid presentation. In his words, 'if University education in India is to be rescued from the lowering influences of commercialism, and if the proper function of the university is to rear up youths who are inspired by lofter and nobler ambitions of widening the domains of knowledge, then greater emphasis should be laid on thoroughness and depth in the programmes of learning'. It is no doubt admitted by the most ardent admirer of the present day intellectual restlessness that our national average is deplorably low. If our universities, according to Sir Tej, are in future to produce men who will influence the thoughts and actions of their countrymen, taking proper share in the building up of that future which we all aspire to, then the universities must give their best in resetoring to us the lost or hidden treasures of the past. A truly and popular education must be directed towards a definite goal of arousing spiritual life. In the midst of conflicts, let the rule of enlightened conscience and loyalty to conviction be the guide to the path of life'. In the words of Swinburne, 'Change your hearts not with your garments nor your faith with creeds that change. Truth was yours, the truth which time and chance

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transform not, not estrange. Bacon's advice need be followed : 'Craftymen condemn studies, simple men admire them, and wisemen use them ; for they teach not their own use, but that is a wisdom without them, and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted ; nor to find talk and discourse ; but to weigh and consider. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested'.

Raising of Moral and Spiritual Stature

The enlightened Liberal leader appealed to the graduates and under-graduates to give free vent to their generous impulse and to repress all those that tend to prevent them from rising to the full height of their moral and spiritual stature. 'There is no alchemy' in the words of Dean Inge, 'by which we may get golden conduct out of leaders instincts but as Herbert Spencer told us 'if our ideals are of gold there is an alchemy which will transmute our external activities, so that our contributions to the spiritual temple may be no longer wood, hay and stubble' to be destroyed in the next conflagration, but precious and durable material.

The number of candidates who qualified for various degrees in this convocation was as follows : B.A. (73) ; B.A. (Hons)(21); M.A. (44) ; B.Sc. (34) ; B.Sc. (Hons) (7) ; M.Sc. (10); M.B.B.S. (43) ; M.D. (1) ; LL.B. (120) ; B.Com. (20); Diploma in Arabic (15) ; Diploma in Persian (43). Eight women candidates passed the B.A. Examination, and one qualified for the M.B.B.S. Degree.

Important Academic Decisions

The notable changes of academic interest made in 1925 related to the abolition of the viva voce examinations for the

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B.A. (Hons), M.A. and LL.B. Degree, the retention of the degree of Doctor of Literature only as Honour's Course in Arts only ; one doctorate (Ph.D. for Arts and D.Sc. for Science). Honours students passing the M.A. and M.Sc. examinations were henceforth classified in 3 divisions whereas under the old ordinance only such students who secured at least 70% marks were awarded Distinction. The period of residence in the University was extended from 2 to 3 years for candidates supplicating for the doctorate in Arts and Science. Several subjects like Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, Radiology and Electro-Theraputics, Children's Diseases, Tropical Diseases, Skin Diseases and Methical Ethics were added to the syllabus of M.B.B.S. Courses were as well prescribed for the study of Hindi and Urdu as subjects of study for the B A. degree in conjunction with classical languages from which they are derived, and arrangements were made for the starting of classes from August 1925. Further, a general test in English for all subjects of the Faculties of Arts and Science was made compulsory. With a view to improve the qualifications and outlook of its teachers, the university followed a plan of sending some qualified members of the staff to Europe for advanced work in their special subjects by granting them 'study leave on half pay' ; provided they had completed at least five years of service in the university (including service in the Canning College), and after return be prepared to serve under contract for atleast 3 years without any change of status.

The Union and the Journal

The Union of the student with a teacher as its head was a strange anamoly. The Executive Council appointed a Committee consisting mainly of teachers to revise the rules and the constitu-

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tion of the union. The new set of rules framed by this committee made the union an autonomous body having its office bearers elected by the members themselves. An element of communal representation in the interest of the Mohammadan students was as well included. Unfortunately the students failed to work the new constitution and the new rules framed by the council. This created a deadlock and even the two separate unions for the Hindus and Mohammadans was a failure. The Lucknow University Journal under the Joint editorship of Profs. Sidhanta and Burridge had to be discontinued due to financial stringency. Some departmental magazine, like the 'Academician' or those brought out by the Faculties of Medicine and Commerce and the Department of Economics were only of limited interest.

The Last year of Dr. Chakravarti

The last year of Dr. Chakravarti's stewardship of the university is equally notable for several changes. N.K.Sidhanta, Reader in English, was selected by the Selection Committee in English for Professorship in that subject. So also R.N.Bhatia who had officiated as Professor of Surgery, was substantively appointed on this post. His services were obtained on deputation from the U.P.Government for a period of five years. Betran Keightlay, the Honorary Reader in European Languages (French and German) retired after five years service to the university. M.Z.Siddiqui joined the university as Reader in Arabic. Several teachers continued to be on study leave abroad. There was an increase in the number of students on the rolls of the university with 418 in the Faculty of Arts against 367 in the year 1925. In the Faculty of Science the increase in M.Sc. Physics class was 16 against 12 of 1925, 7

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in Chemistry, 12 in Botany as reported in the Year Book. In Commerce the total number of students was 49, and in Law 218+136 against 184 and 174 in the Previous and Final Classes. The decline in the Final class was due to poor results - 54.65% in the Previous examination this year. A number of research scholars were also working in the Faculties of Arts and Science. In the Faculty of Medicine 45 were admitted to the first year M.B.B.S. and 8 for Diploma in Public Health. The Library made improvement with 2282 new accessions making a total of 31,556 books on the shelves. Great stress was as well laid on the students' participation in games and compulsory physical training. The number of Extension Lectures delivered during the year 1926 was 17, including one on 'the Unity of Civilization' by Prof. F.S.Maruin of the University of Oxford.

Before the expiry of his second term of office, the Executive Council unanimously resolved to request Dr. Chakravarti to accept re-nomination for another term of three years which he gracefully declined on grounds of health and personal reasons. He, however, appreciated their good gesture. He took leave from 18th November 1926 till the date of his retirement i.e. 16th December 1926. At the last meeting presided over by him on October 30, 1926, Dr. Cameron took over from him for the period of leave till his formal appointment by the Chancellor under section 10(2) of the Lucknow University Act.

At the same meeting of the Executive Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gokaran Nath Misra moved, in the absence of the Hon'ble Raja Rampal Singh, a resolution placing on record its admiration for the outstanding ability, tact and singleness of purpose of

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Rai Bahadur Dr. G.N.Chakravarti, I.Sc., M.A., LL.B., D.Sc., FRSA, in the interest of the Lucknow University since its inception, hoping that Dr. Chakravarti may enjoy many years of health and happiness in his retirement. It was further resolved that as a mark of appreciation of his valuable service, a suitable portrait of Dr. Chakravarti be acquired for display in a prominent place in the University, and a garden party be given by the Executive Council in his honour on the day of the University Convocation.

The end of the formative period

The formative period of the University thus ended in 1926. It had taken shape as a full-fledged Residential, unitary teaching university with its academic staff drawn from all parts of the country. The best talents headed the departments of the university. They were committed to their discipline and to the institution. The long period of their stay here was marked by their personal contribution to scholarship as also to the cooperative spirit displayed by them for the cause of light and learning - the emblem of the Lucknow University. An assessment of their contribution need be made only after they had played their inning here. Among the first two professors Birbal Sahni continued to stay here till his death in 1949 after putting on 29 years of service. Radha Kamal Mookerji continued to stay on even after his retirement, involving himself in the multifacit academic and administrative activities of the university. There were quite a few who started at the lowest rung of the service ladder and finally reached the top level, heading their departments. There are three cases of such teachers starting as temporary lecturers and demonstrators attaining the vice-chancellorship of the university. The foundation of the

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university was thus laid on a very sound base with mortar and concrete of the intelligentia brought from different parts of the country and even from abroad. Canning College, as the prime constituent unit furnished its building as also the teaching personnel which was suitably absorbed and upgraded. The Medical College and the Isabella Thoburn College - the other two constituent units - were equally involved in the process of building this structure of learning which was still to attain its full bloom and final form in the years to follow.

Chakravarti's Convocation Address - Exhortation to Youth

The account of Dr. Chakravarti's stewardship is provided by the retiring Vice-Chancellor himself in the Convocation address which he delivered on the 17th November 1926 in the quadrangle behind the Canning College building. It was presided over by the Chancellor - the acting governor Sir Samuel O'Donnel who also conferred the Degree of Doctor of Literature on the retiring Vice-Chancellor. The long address of Dr. Chakravarti covers the history of education and the universities set up under the old pattern as examining bodies and those set up on the basis of the recommendations of the Saden Commission as Residential ones. The new type undertakes directly the teaching and training of students, moulding their mind and character. For genuine university education of the higher type only a small proportion of youngmen be admitted into the portals of the university so that their minds may attain the full measure of expansion and self-realisation in the scholarly and stimulating atmosphere of the centre of learning. Every effort must be made against the possible lowering of the standard. The

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residential character, formal and tutorial teaching and research in the various spheres of knowledge are parts of the functions of the Residential University. Much more important is the existence of a true academic atmosphere created by the close association of scholars devoted in their worship of the Goddess of Wisdom and Learning, and steadfast in the pursuit of all that is Good and Beautiful. An ideal university postulates the creation of an atmosphere throbbing with intellectual veracity, moral purity and spiritual fervour, helpful to the growth of nobler qualities. Such an atmosphere could be permeated by the spirit of true religion - the common heritage of all mankind - seeking to establish the unity of all beings, and providing love where there is hatred, peace where there is discord, and breathing hope where there is despair and shedding joy where there is gloom. All human beings are organs of one body for in their origin they are from the same essence. Exhorting the students to take full advantage of the education provided to them - the retired vice-chancellor asked them to regard it as a source of inspiration and incentive to practical conduct of life, equally providing a tower of strength from which to resist the blows and buffets of life. He as well stressed on 'work is worship' and 'service to humanity as service to God'. Maintaining the equanimity of mind as proposed by Lord Krishna, he stressed on the quality of balance with yoga itself - Samatam Yoga Uchyate. In the vein of Bhagvad-Gita the graduates are enjoined to bear no ill-will to any being, be friendly and compassionate, without attachment and egotism, balanced in pleasure and pain, and forgiving. Skill in action is called Yoga (Yogah Karmasu Kaushalam). Further, by way of concluding remarks, the young graduates are advised not be depressed at disappointments, but march ahead despite trials

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and tribulations for the attainment of their ideal in life, pictured by the poet in the following words : 'As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form, swells from the vale and midway leaves are spread the storm, Though round its breast the rolling clouds, Eternal sunshine settled on its head.'

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CHAPTER II

THE PERIOD OF ADOLESCENCE

G.N.Chakravarti, the outgoing first vice-chancellor of the university sent a parting message for his successor Dr. M.B. Cameron which was read at the first instance in the meeting of the court held on 26th March 1927. While expressing his regret for not accepting the third term as unanimously resolved at the last meeting of the court in 1926, he apologized for not availing of the generous offer due to private and personal reasons. In his words, 'he would not have left the place at the helm of the university had he not felt certain that the whole machinery was in perfect running order and there was absolutely no danger to apprehend by his place being taken by such a skilled and trained hand as that of the present vice-chancellor Dr. Cameron. The chancellor has nominated him as a life member of the court and so even in his retirement he would be in constant touch with the affairs of the university. He as well took the opportunity of offering his most sincere thanks for the uniform kindness, help and cooperation extended to him in conducting the meetings of the court with befitting dignity and with an unswerving resolve to advance the vital interests of the university. The retiring vice-chancellor prayed that the university may have a long career of usefulness and inspiration so that it may send out to the world men physically fit, intellectually brilliant, morally strong and equipped in every way to lift our poor Motherland out of the rut of sloth and lifelessness into which it had fallen. It was universally accepted that during his two full terms of invaluable service, Chakravarti rendered invaluable service and laid the foundation of the university truly and well and guided skilfully

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the early stages of its administration, presiding over all the complicated processes with patience, tact and ability.

Cameron's First Address

Mathew B. Cameron in his first address to the members of the Court expressed with no little diffidence the difficulties in attempting to follow his predecessor so closely and emulate the tactful lead provided by him. With his long association with the Canning College from 1895 onwards, he did not feel that he had overstayed here but along with his wife was still capable of use to the college and the university to which both had devoted their life work. He wished that in his new and comparatively untried post which was entrusted to him with the unanimous decision of the Executive Council, he would endeavour to justify the confidence reposed in him. If at any time he found himself unequal to the work assigned to him or losing in any way the complete unanimity of support - his greatest encouragement - he would have no hesitation in withdrawing before any serious harm is done. For him the university and its welfare were the prime most considerations. During all his time in India, the one thing he had strived for and continued to prize above all others was the provision in Lucknow of such higher education as would be equivalent to the best in India or elsewhere. That aim and ambition were equally stated in the Sanad under which the enlightened and generous Taluqdars of Oudh founded the Canning College in 1864. It was equally the all-absorbing aim of Dr. M.G.White whose life long work in the Canning College firmly established the tradition of sound learning and sober good sense which it has been the aim of the Canning College staff sedulously to foster and strengthen. Success no doubt brought

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with it expansion of activities, development of resources and changes in organisation. Most of the new problems no doubt could be summarised in the fact that the University of Lucknow was established as a unitary, Residential and Teaching university. The ideal embodied in the Lucknow University Act took no time to take a concrete shape and form with an all-round progress made in the functioning of the university and its various faculties and departments. This was assessed by the new vice-chancellor after an elapse of six years.

Increase in staff and students

The first and very essential steps of increasing and improving the staff and equipment of the Canning College and the Medical College have been sufficiently justified in the steady increase in the number of students. The enrolment in the Faculty of Arts went up from 300 to 418, in the Faculty of Science from 80 to 172, in the Faculty of Medicine from 174 to 257, in the Faculty of Law (which began with the foundation of the university) from 65 to 364 and in the new Faculty of Commerce from 13 to 64. The increase in number did not in any way dilute the quality of the students. This increase in number equally demanded an increase of staff to cope with the increasing number. This is all the more great in two departments in Arts and in one in Medicine. A more satisfactory and significant indication of approach to the ideals of a Teaching University became evident in the remarkable development of post-graduate work in Arts and Science. In 1921 there were only 28 post-graduate students in these faculties. In 1926 these went up to 104 in Arts alone and 46 in Science. The figures steadily rising from year to year characterised highly qualified instruction

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and supervision, thus enabling the university to justify its existence. At that time there were 10 research scholars - 4 in Arts and 6 in Science working for their doctorate. The university as well attracted students from outside, with the internal and external ones more or less in the same ratio - 22 internal and 20 external out of 42. The provision for a two years time for M.A. and LL.B. instead of the usual three as in other universities like Allahabad, no doubt attracted students from other provinces. But many were single course post graduate students from outside, suggesting the tone and tenor of the university, and its eminent staff members. They attracted outsiders to the portals of thks university as an eminent centre of learning. The Medical Faculty as well encouraged research for the doctorate in Medicine and Master's Degree in Surgery. It as well ran a course for the Diploma in Public Health.

Residence in the University

The ideal of a residential university equally involved compulsory residence for all members including the staff and the students in the campus. This was more desirable in the case of under-graduates whose thoughts and habits demanded proper formulation and active support and encouragement. The corporate life of the university involving the participation of teachers and students became a little vigorous with the ~~participation of teachers and~~ increase in the number of staff bungalows numbering 7 in 1921 to another six in the year to follow. The increase in the number of resident students from 170 to 206 in the Medical College and from 160 to 390 in the Canning College within a period of five years was a significant feature. This was possible with the construction of a hostel financed by a special government grant, and another

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in the Canning College out of the university reserve capital. The hostel accommodation situation had improved to such an extent that hardly any student not staying at home or with a relative in the city could complain of failure to get his admission in a university hostel. The extension of building complex in the Canning College became necessary with the growth of the student population. Many projects like the construction of a fifth hostel, a Convocation Hall, Law College and Administrative Block could not materialise because of the non-availability of funds from the State Government, but it was possible to get the Chemistry Block going.

Block grant and its impact

A very remarkable progress was no doubt made towards the realisation of the ideal of a Residential University during the first five years of the Lucknow University's existence. The provision of a Block Grant for the university no doubt provided for stability at least for five years. It equally afforded defence against interference in the complete autonomy of the Institution in managing its affairs. 'This wall of defence', in the words of the Vice-chancellor, 'became a prison or rather a straight waist-coat sadly hampering the free development of our young university. To get it loosened out a stich here and a stich there proved a very tedious and rather painful process. It might well be that in the immediate future, the progress will have to be less spectular and with stress on consolidation and improvement rather than in the direction of outward and visible signs of growth.'

Vice-chancellor's Address and Interpellations

The Vice-chancellor in his address deplored that some members

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indulged in unnecessary interpellations. Thus in 1924 there were 77 interpellations with a single member asking 73 questions and another only 2 questions. In 1926, there were six members asking 99 questions, with two members alone putting 54 and another two 32. This might appear to be misdirected energy spent by the questioners, with the psychological effect of such a bundle of interpellations on the university administration.

Awareness of University's Interests

Despite the prolixity and occasional vagueness involved in interprellations, some of the questions asked and the replies given do provide awareness among the members of the court and the industry involved in framing these questions, as also the data furnished by the university. The deteriorating results and the number of teaching days as also the responsibility of teachers figure in certain questions. According to the data provided, the examination results of the B.A., M.B.B.S., LL.B. and B.Com. examinations of the years 1924, 25 and 26 were as follows :-

	1924	1925	1926
B.A. Pass	81.7	75.26	55.71
Final M.B.B.S. Pt.I	52.57	66.66	38.29
Final M.B.B.S. Pt.II	77.42	54.35	44.12
LL.B. Previous	95.65	86.83	54.65
B.Com Prev.	75.66	46.34	73.17
B.Com Final	68.18	66.66	92.30

Teaching work was done on all the days of the year, except Sundays and the holidays mentioned in the calendar. Duty leave was no doubt given to teachers for attending meetings of a Congress, Conference, Committee, Examination work etc. On the question of fixing the

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maximum number of days of absence on duty, the question was considered as argumentative. As regards the decline in the number of Extension Lectures from 98 in 1923 to 17 in 1926, it was pointed out that the fall was due to financial difficulties with the retrenchment in budget provisions, as also due to lack of attendance in such lectures. Another feature noticeable in the meeting of the court seems to be some sort of tit for tat between some members of the teqching and administrative staff and the young members of the court from the Registered Graduate constituency. The Librarian, a member of the Indian Educational Service and more of a high brow than any Englishman on the staff, and the Registrar, equally strong-willed and dynamic joined issue with the vociferous and punctilious Brij Nath Sharga an advocate. He was very argumentative and always fortified himself with the relevant data. The angularities of both the groups continued to be displayed in an unmutigated manner even after two decades of their association with the university. Sharga was middle aged at that time but the other youngsters fresh from the university including Chandra Bhanu Gupta, Shyam Sundar Tankha, the veteran S.P.Andrews Dube of the Servants of India Society and B.N.Kaul, all Registered Graduates behaved like members of the opposition group. Bisheshwar Nath Srivastava, Radha Krishna and Har Diwan Chandra from the Local Bar formed the moderate group more interested in conciliation and cooperation with the official view point. All the members, however, kept the interest of the university above board.

The Court Members tirade against the staff

Sharga in his speech as a retort to the Librarian's explanation regarding the books in the library and their mutilation, raised

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strong objection to his remarks, behaving more as a school master. He reminded the librarian that he was speaking not to his subordinate whom he might even abuse with impunity, but to his equals and in some cases to his superiors who have got to be respectfully addressed. Beni Prasad Bhatnagar, the Head Master of a local school and also a Registered Graduate member, pointed out that his boys at the school had a better sense of discipline and honesty, but it was not surprising to find that when they come to the university they behaved differently because they came into contact with professors of the type of our honorary librarian.

The importance of Law study

Sharga was well informed and was equally interested in parading his knowledge on appropriate occasions at the meetings of the court. Referring to the starving of the Law Faculty for want of books, class rooms, and part-time teaching facility, he quoted the great French jurist D'Agnesson in these words. 'The Law is neither a trade nor solemn jugglery, but a science ... the profession of Law is as ancient as justice and as noble as virtue itself. It conceives too closely the fortune, the honour and the life itself of the citizen to be left neglected. Those whose purpose it is to practise it ought to pay heed to make proof of their studies, of their capacity, of their good morals and of their probity. Knowledge of Law is absolutely essential to work the Constitution efficiently '. 'When lawyers deteriorates, the country deteriorates' according to Burke. According to Gibbon, 'Careless of fame and justice, they are described for the most as ignorant, and rapacious guides who conduct their clients through a maze of delay, of disappointment, from where, after a tedious series of years, they were at length dismissed, when their patience and fortune were almost

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exhausted.

Deficiency in Teaching Law

The teaching of Law and its degree merely as a passport to practice was criticised by many members of the court. The deficiency was equally pointed out by Sir Alexander Muddinson, the chancellor, in his address to the court next year. He commented on the reorganization of the teaching of Law. With the setting up of a chief court at Lucknow there was a special responsibility on the Lucknow University to raise the standard of teaching in its Law School. 'Law', according to the chancellor, 'is a hard task mistress and those who seek to woo her favour need the soundest initiation in those principles which are the keys of her fortress'. 'Nothing will give me greater satisfaction,' said the chancellor, 'than to find that you succeed in carrying through a scheme of reorganization which will enable you to raise the standard of work in Law to what you have already achieved in the sphere of Medicine'. It should be the earnest endeavour of our universities and of all who are genuinely interested in the promotion of education to maintain a high level of efficiency in the standard of legal education. It is not too much to say that 'the success of the judicial system in this country will in future largely depend on the adequacy of the legal education in the universities. It is the proud privilege of the medical profession to bury their mistakes, but those of the judge and the advocate live after them.

The New Appointments

The Session 1927-28 is noted for several new appointments. Some were made through Selection Committees, some by promotion and some lecturers were appointed against newly created posts sanctioned

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by the Provincial Government. Consequent upon the appointment of Dr. M.B.Cameron as Vice-chancellor, his post as Professor of Philosophy was filled by J.A.Chadwick, a First Class Honours graduate of the Cambridge University. In the English department, with the promotion of N.K.Sidhanta as Professor and the resignation of R.H.Nixon, Reader, two vacancies in the grade of reader were filled by the appointment of L.R.M.Brander, M.A.(Edin), and P.G. Thakurta, M.A. (Harvard), Ph.D. (London) as permanent and temporary Reader respectively. The promotions included G.S. Thapar (Zoology), S.K.Banerji (Indian History) from lecturership to Readership. Both belonged to the Canning College initially and it was recorded in the minutes that the appointment was to a new post under the university, and as such they would be governed by the University Rules for leave and Provident Fund etc. So also C.G.Roy was appointed to the post of lecturer in English on a starting salary of Rs.275 per mensum in the grade of 250-25-450 per mensum on probation for one year. The appointment was made to a new post and he was to be governed by the University Rules for leave and Provident Fund etc. Other substantive appointments made in this session included those of L.S.Misra as part-time Reader in Law on a fixed salary of Rs.250/- per mensum, on probation for one year. He was appointed against the vacancy caused by the resignation of J.K.Banerji. K.R.Qanungo was appointed as lecturer in Indian History but on his reluctance to join within a stipulated time, N.L.Chatterji was appointed against this post. Urdu and Hindi were recognised for proper teaching at the under-graduate level and Masud Hasan Rizvi and B.N.Bhatt were appointed against these posts as Lecturers in Urdu and Hindi respectively. Avadesh Narayan Singh was appointed as temporary Lecturer in Mathematics, D.N.Majumdar as Lecturer in Anthropology in the

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Department of Economics. Appointments in the English Department included those of P.G.Thakurta as temporary Reader in English and Daya Mir Mitra as Junior Lecturer. Several other teachers appointed in this session include T.N.Taluqdar, Lecturer in History and Mohammad Faruqi, Ilyas Ahmad as temporary Lecturers in Persian, Political Science (and English) respectively.

The Quinquennial Progress Report

The Quinquennial Report for the period 1922-27 prepared on the lines required by the Educational Commission with the Government of India provides interesting information about the university and its progress made in the first five years or more ending in 1927. All teaching work according to the Report was directly organised by the universities except the teaching of women which as a rule was undertaken by the Isabella Thobourn College under the control of the university authorities. The special features were the Honours courses for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees, extending over a period of three years, leading upto the Master's degree after another year. The old M.A. and M.Sc. degrees, however, were still retained and were open to graduates after two years of further study. A system of tutorial instructions provides useful guidance and opportunity for closer contact between the teacher and his pupils. One of the most gratifying facts since the foundation of the university in 1921 was the extraordinary expansion and development of post-graduate work with the numbers taking these classes having risen from 46 in 1921 to 150 in 1926 and four students secured their doctorates - one Ph.D. in Economics, one D.Sc. in Chemistry, and another in Zoology and one M.D. in Medicine. The B.Com. courses previously run at the Christian College henceforth

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formed part of the university instruction for two years.

The University Finance

The University Finance equally forms an important feature in the Report. The two constituent colleges, namely Canning College and the King George Medical College brought in their own income to the university. The generous response of the Taluqdars of Oudh and the members of the public subscribing to the appeal of Sir Har Court Butler, the Chancellor of the University, at the initial stage had netted a sum of Rs.24 lacs out of a promise of 24 lacs. This resulted in the expansion and quick development of the university. The Provincial Exchequer could contribute only a fix Block Grant for 5 years. The university therefore had to depend on its subscribed capital which was left at Rs.13,30,400 by 1927. The future policy of the university demanded a brake on spending out of its capital amount and to confine its expenses within its income. The chief sources of income according to the Report included a-interest from invested capital and endowments, b- statutory Taluqdar's subscription to the Canning College, c- tuition and other fees, d- recurring Block Grant from Government, and e- non-recurring and special grants from the Government.

Urgent needs

Money, according to the Report, was urgently needed for building and for increased staff in both the constituent colleges. Extension of teaching work as also increased residential accommodation were sadly hampered for want of funds. The Report as well made reference to Extension Lectures arranged in the university. Some special lectures by eminent persons and professors from abroad visiting Lucknow were also organised primarily for the

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benefit of the students, and also for that of the general public. Such extension lectures were also delivered by the teachers of the university. So also a considerable volume of research work was published every year by the members of the staff, the majority of whom had received training in western methodoly of research. Those who had not been abroad, as well distinguished themselves by their original publications prior to their appointment and sustained their interest in research work even afterwards. Some students also offered dissertations in lieu of a paper at the M.A. and M.Sc. levels. Eight fellowship were also awarded to the post-graduate students. The results of original contributions were published in the journals of various learned bodies, Congresses and Conferences.

Health, Residence and Discipline

The health and physical development of students were looked after by the Health, Residence and Discipline Board. Cricket, Football, Hockey and Volley-ball were being regularly played. Tennis was equally popular and roving was also started with the formation of Boat Club. Compulsory physical training was introduced for the first year students of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce in 1922, and in 1926 the same was introduced uniformly for all under-graduates. Exemption was, however, made on medical grounds, but there were adequate checks to stop evasion of physical training. The University Training Corps was also formed in 1922, and the Military authorities allowed one Company called the 3rd U.P.Battalion to the University Training Corps of the Indian Territorial Force. The Lucknow Company gradually improved its efficiency and in 1926 won the Battalion Cups for Hockey, Football and Shooting at the

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annual camp.

While the Canning and K.G.Medical Colleges were given the status of constituent colleges under the Lucknow University Act, the one recognised college, namely the Isabella Thobourn College, was only recognised for purposes of imparting instructions to the girl students for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees and for the Diploma in Teaching. Some girl students also attended the university for under-graduate and post-graduate classes. The teachers of the I.T. College were recognized by the university and were given an honorarium. Some of the recognized teachers were also members of the Academic Council and Faculties of Arts and Science. The qualifications of such teachers were scrutinised by the university authorities prior to their appointment by the I.T.College. Laboratories and Equipments were as well inspected by the university authorities.

Residential Accommodation

The Lucknow University being a Residential one, it had to accommodate as many students as possible in university hostels. Sufficient progress was made in this context as well. In the Canning College with its four faculties, the provision for residential accommodation increased from 100 to 400. Besides the Wardens and the Assistant Wardens of hostels living in the Campus, provision was made for additional structure to accommodate some members of the teaching staff in the Badshah Bagh area. In the year 1926, more than 50% under-graduates of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce continued to be non-residents living with their parents or relations in the city. In the Medical College nearly 80% of the Medical students were boarders - the actual figure in 1926 was 206 out of 257. This was possible because of the availability of

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accommodation and longer hours of attendance necessary for students. The number of students in the Faculty was also more or less constant because of limited seats.

The University Library

There was a remarkable rise in the number of books in the library from 13,000 to over 31,000. The university added 18,925 volumes during 1922-27 at a cost of Rs. 1,69,485. By careful selection and by utilising the available resources to the best advantage only such books were added as were important for reference and study in a university library. 237 periodicals were subscribed annually at a total cost of Rs.5,000/-. Through these means each department of study was kept in touch with the latest developments in research. The accession process was streamlined and the cataloguing of the books in the Library was done on the latest Dewey Decimal System. The Annual Report for the year 1927 records considerable increase in the number of books from 31,556 to 33,854. A number of important sets were purchased at specially reduced prices. These include 'Encyclopedia Britannica', 13th edition, 32 volumes for £.20, 'Historians History of the World', 27 volumes for £. 8, and Sanskrit Warterbuch' 7 Volumes for £. 40.

Court Meeting - Interesting Interpellations

Among the questions asked at the meeting of the university, one put by C.B.Gupta relates to the Sachindra Nath Biswas, a first year Arts student being refused admission by the Principal and the Dean of the Faculty of Arts because of his association with the Kakori Conspiracy case, though acquitted by the Court. According to the reply given he was refused admission because owing to the unenviable notoriety he had incurred by being involved for 18 months

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in the case it was not deemed to be in the best interest of the university to admit him. From the list of questions and the answers provided as also from the nature of specific references in the speeches made by several members belonging to the Registered Graduates Constituency, there appears to be some simmering against the administrative policy. This is clear from the case of R.R. Khanna, the Registrar, who was originally appointed in 1924 on a contract basis for five years. In his case the Executive Council rescinded the old contract within the stipulated period and appointed him afresh in the new grade, as advertised for the Agra and Andhra Universities Registrars - viz. 600-800-1000. The principle involved in this case was whether a person appointed for a stipulated period on a fixed salary had any justification in demanding an increase in his salary during the period of his contract. C.B.Gupta therefore moved a resolution for not increasing his salary during the period of the contract. It was seconded by Har Karan Nath Misra, Brij Nath Sharga ; and was apposed by Gokaran Nath Misra and Radha Krishan Srivastava as also by several members of the teaching faculty. The Treasurer, S.M.Habibullah, in his speech called the Registrar's appointment in the new grade as a bad bargain. He as well expressed his feeling that you must have as many men in your university from your own provinces as you can which according to him was the decided policy of the Executive Council, otherwise the people of the province would have no chance for nearly 20 years. But after his remarks he asked the members to withdraw his motion as there was no use beating a dead horse. The vice-chancellor, M.B.Cameron, in his remarks called the remarks of the Honorary Treasurer as 'very depressing.' 'The Treasurer', in his words,

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'does not want a change of grade for full 5 years. That seems more like shylock keeping to the letter of a bond than the action of a good businessman'. The Treasurer counter-remarked that he was not a shylock, and not a scotch either. Pandit Jagat Narain was, however, happy with the remarks of the Treasurer about old times in Lucknow, the culture of Ayudhya, the culture of Ramachandra and he asked the mover to withdraw the resolution, and this was done.

Another interesting observation made in the meeting of the court related to separate blocks being allotted to Hindu and Muslim boarders in hostel. The explanation provided by the Principal of the Canning College, S.B. Smith, was due to serious difficulties in providing separate kitchens and dining accommodation in the same area. According to him certain hostels were filled completely for the needs of Hindu students and the same was true for the students of the other communities and it would be quite impossible to allow a general mix-up of the students in all the hostels without incurring considerable expenditure in building fresh accommodation for them. There were also questions relating to the negligence shown by the official staff in the hospital.

<u>The Sixth Annual Convocation</u> - Sir
<u>Louis Stuart's Address</u>

The sixth annual convocation of the university was held on 26th November 1927 and the address was delivered by the Hon'ble Chief Justice Sir Louis Stuart. His address, a short one in 7 printed pages, has no pretension of being scholarly, but that of an elderly person who has not forgotten his youthful beginning and is anxious to discuss the problems of those going out into the new world. Acquiring knowledge in various subject, with capacity to do

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to detect fallacies and imbibe in turn exact thoughts, the young graduates are advised to inculcate self-discipline with a broad outlook. Despite the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, one should do his best with the material world finding neither a day too long, nor a task too hard. Turning to the higher education of women, still commencing, Sir Louis wants it to grow more and more. In conclusion he quotes that 'Life is a contest, usually hard, sometimes bitter, occasionally unfair. It makes life no easier to misdescribe it, and it would be a poor life, a life of atrophy and decay, in the absence of contest'. He quotes Tennyson's famous lines : "Self reverence, self knowledge, self-control - These three alone lead life to sovereign power". The candidates admitted to the Doctorate in their respective faculties were Shyam Sunder Joshi - D.Sc. (Chemistry), and Raj Bahadur Gupta - Ph.D. (Economics). In the 1926 Convocation Avadh Behari Misra was conferred D.Sc. (Zoology) and Bir Bhan Bhatia, M.D. The candidates admitted to various degrees in 1927 as compared to the previous year in brackets were as follows :-

B.A. Pass 104 (73), B.A. (Hons.) 15(10), M.A. Final 48(38), B.Sc. (Pass) 41 (37), B.Sc. (Hons.) 4 (5), M.Sc. Final 19(15), M.B.B.S. 34 (24), LL.B. 91 (124), B.Com. 221 (241). The number of women candidates who passed the Degree Examination were B.A. Pass 7 (9), M.A. Final 2 (Nil), M.Sc. Final 1(Nil), M.B.B.S. Nil.

The New Session 1928-29
New Appointments

The session 1928-29 under M.B.Cameron's stewardship had several new comers as also a few exits from the teaching personnel. Among the Professors J.A. Chadwick of the Philosophy Department

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who was appointed in March 1927 submitted his resignation after the termination of his contract and he was permitted to relinquish his charge on 31st July 1929. The post was advertised and Dr. N.N. Sen Gupta holding a Doctorate from the University of Harvard was appointed to the post on a year's probation. The new professor served the university till his death which was rather untimely early in the forties and he bequeathed his entire library to the university. The same meeting of the Executive Council also appointed Lieut.Col. G.T.Burke , M.D. (London), M.Rep.(London) and a member of the Indian Medical Services to the post of Professor of Medicine vice Lieut. Col. C.A.Sprawson. Burke's services were availed of for a period of five years with effect from the 26th of April 1929. The appointments at the Reader's level included that of P.C.Thakurta as temporary Reader in English till 31st July 1929. It was in fact an extension of his service contract. Another Reader in English appointed earlier R.A.Cowling withdrew his application and did not join the university. The Lecturers appointed in this session include - A.C.Chatterji, formerly Demonstrator in Chemistry ; Bir Bhan Bhatia in (Pharmacology), Avadh Narain Singh in (Mathematics) S.N.Das Gupta (European History), G.B. Phanse - a first class Honours man from Oxford was appointed temporary Lecturer in Political Science on Rs.300/- and failing him C. Lohaman, LL.B., LL.D. (Dublin) on 250/- p.m. in the leave vacancy of V.S.Rau. The Demonstrators appointed included A. Ramachandra Rao (Botany) and P.D. Mukherji - reappointed in Anatomy. All the appointees except the temporary ones at the Lecturers and Demonstrator's levels, continued to serve the university and finally retired as Heads of their Departments. S.N.Das Gupta's appointment as Lecturer in European History was questioned at the meeting of the court by C.B.Gupta and his group raising once

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again the 'sons of the soil theory'. The names of the candidates who were initially interviewed by the vice-chancellor were plain Master's Degree holders, and were no match to this holder of the Master's Degree from the London University. Das Gupta was associated with the university till his retirement in 1958 putting in 30 years of service.

The Research Ethos

The Research ethos were very much in evidence in the university. The Lucknow University Journal which was edited by N.K.Sidhanta and W. Burridge, published research papers of the members of the teaching staff. Several members as well brought out independent publications in the form of Books, Papers and Project Reports. Among the notables were Radha Kumud Mookerji and his brother Radha Kamal of the Indian History and Economics Departments, N.K.Sidhanta and V.S. Rau of the English and Political Science ones in the Faculty of Arts, and Birbal Sahni and K.N.Bahl of the Botany and Zoology Departments in Science. The two Mookerji brothers were invited elsewhere as well to deliver lectures, and their publications Men and Thought in Ancient India & Harsha and Borderland of Economics were published by British Publishers. So also N.K. Sidhanta's Heroic Age of India was published by Kegal Paul. Dr.V.S. Ram,sought permission to accept the Carnegie Fellowship for 1929-30 valued at £. 400/- and also to accept honorarium for delivering short courses of lectures on Political Scene in America during that period. The teaching staff was equally determined in improving its academic qualifications. A reference has already been made to achievement of the doctorate degree of the London University by G.S.Thapar, S.K.Banerji and S.K.Mookerji (Botany), E.Ahmad Shah

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(Philosophy) had to be content with a B.Litt - the first degree attainable after presenting a thesis and completing at least six terms in residence. H.P. Chaudhary (Botany) returned without a doctorate from London, although his research supervisor commended his work, and obtained a Diploma of the Imperial College of Science. He had, however, to pay for it and could not secure the permanent Readership in the Department which a few years later was bagged by S.N.Das Gupta, the younger brother of B.N.Das Gupta. F.T.Roy of the English Department secured the B.A. (Hons.) degree from the University of Oxford. He did not bother for a research degree, because the age factor stood in his way as also his way of life. The Executive Council at its meeting on March 15, 1929, passed a Resolution moved by the vice-chancellor, learning with great satisfaction that the University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of Sc.D. on Dr. Birbal Sahni, Professor of Botany in recognition of his valuable research work done since taking his London Degree and offers to him its heartiest congratulations on this new honour. K.N.Bahl of the Zoology Department equally distinguished himself little later by securing the D.Sc. Degree of the University of Oxford. D.D. Deodhar of the Physics Department was successful in securing his Doctorate from the London University in a record period of six terms. Some of the teachers got their subjects approved by the respective Faculties for the Doctorate Degree of the University. The State Government as well awarded scholarship for advanced research abroad in the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, London etc. The fellowship varied between £. 240 and 275 depending on the university admitting the fellow.

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Isabella Thobourn College & Women's Education

The women students of the university studied in the Isabella Thobourn College, which was subjected to the inspection of the university. The inspecting team consisting of the Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science and D.D.Pandya visited the college on January 8, 1929. They reported that the number of students who had appeared in the university classes was 42, comprising one M.A. candidate attending lectures at Canning College, 28 in the B.A. classes, 5 in the B.Sc. classes and 8 in the Diploma of Teaching class. The Arts subjects taught in the college were English, European History, Indian History, Philosophy, Political Science, Sanskrit and Persian. The B.Sc. students took Chemistry and Biology. One period of 45 minutes was allotted to each of the Arts subjects for 5 days while the science students had 11 periods per week for Chemistry and 10 periods each for Zoology and Botany. Most of the teachers both in Arts and Science were also required to teach Intermediate Classes. The academic staff consisted of 24 teachers who were paid by the College Chest which was controlled by a Board of Directors in America and a Board of Governors in India, consisting of 31 representatives of the various missions 'Conference'. The actual management of the college rested in an executive committee consisting of six members - four residents in Lucknow and one each in Allahabad and Sitapur. The college campus and hostels located in an admirable spacious and open area on the main road leading to Faizabad continue to be just the same as in the past. The university granted an honorarium of Rs.40/- per month per teacher and the appointment of the teaching staff needed the approval of the Executive Council. The Minutes of the Lucknow University for 1928-29 mention the constitution of the college

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as also the sites and the building.

The Annual Convocation of 1928

The Annual Convocation - the seventh one - of the year 1928 was held on 15th December 1928. It was addressed by the vice-chancellor, M.B. Cameron, and was presided over by the chancellor. Closing the last chapter of the first volume of their lives, the vice-chancellor trusted that the new graduates would look forward to the new life before them with hope and courage. Knowledge, as tested merely by examination, was not enough. What was needed was quality of character which no written examination could vouch for. That could be provided by teachers of a strong personality and actuated by high ideals of duty and efficiency. So also studies faithfully pursued had a formidable influence upon character. Mental stimulus and growth were as well possible outside the college class-room. The degrees and diplomas need not be taken as full and sufficient evidence of a person's true personality. The educated university man was expected to be mentally alive and to do his own thinking which should be sound one. The vice-chancellor as well asked the graduates to take it as their bounden duty to repay their debt to society by active personal cooperation and making every endeavour to educate the great multitude who in India were illiterate. The advice given by Cameron still holds good to wipe out illiteracy.

The Convocation was held in the Kaiserbagh Baradari and the Shamiana outside. One candidate Hari Narain Gupta obtained the Doctorate of Medicine. The number of candidates admitted to other degrees were B.A. (Pass) 97, B.A. (Hons.) 14, M.A. Final 45, B.Sc. Pass 23, B.Sc. (Hons.) 8, M.Sc. Final 24, M.B.B.S. 37, LL.B. 157, B.Com. 20. The number of women students qualifying for the various

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degrees was B.A. (Pass) 9, M.A. 3.

The Annual Court Meeting 1929
The address of the Vice-Chancellor

The meeting of the University Court held annually had its own attraction. From the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor's addresses, as also the interpellations and answers it is possible to get a good deal of information regarding the working of the university as also its problems. The new Chancellor the Hon'ble Mr. C.E. Lambert presided over the meeting. The vice-chancellor, M.E. Cameron, in his address pointed out the achievements of the university in terms of new buildings as also credit made by the teachers and students. The most important of these was the completely equipped new hostel to be erected on an excellent site facing the Mahmudabad Hostel. Among the buildings set up during the last three years were the clinical theatre in Medical College - in use, the new Chemistry Block to be in use from the next session, the Fern House for the Botany Department. Money was also provided for the Zoological Museum. The missing part was of course the Convocation Hall causing special difficulty in arranging for the convocation. Last time it was held in the pandal outside the Baradari, which was kindly let out by the British India Association. As regards the residential accommodation for the teaching staff and the students, 24 members of the staff were living in the university area, while 750 students were in residence in the Canning College.

Sahni Congratulated

Reference was as well made by vice-chancellor to the publications of the teaching faculty and the Quinquennial Report highlighting the research work done in various branches of knowledge,

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and receiving due recognition. Special reference was made to the award of the highest degree of Doctor of Science to Dr. Birbal Sahni (applause) by the Cambridge University in recognition of the work published by him since his admission to this degree by the University of London. The vice-chancellor requested the audience to join with him in happily congratulating Dr. Sahni on his new honour (applause). Besides the teaching faculty members, the research stholars at work in the various departments of Arts, Science and Medicine were doing useful work under the supervision of the Heads of the Departments. Five of them were fellowship holders in Arts and four were in Science.

Age-group of students

The age group of the students in the university varied between 17 and 23 at the under-graduate stage. There were more entrants at the age of 21 than at the age of 18. The older age students were not good at the studies. They belonged to the tail end of the class which was already long enough to be in danger of wagging the dog. The adoption of the three years' course as such had no urgency from the very presence of these super-annuated students in the Intermediate Colleges. The number of students in the different faculties of the university at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels no doubt showed a phenomenal rise from 944 in 1923 to 1506 in 1928. The break-up was as follows :-

Number of Students		1923	1928
Post-Graduates :	Science	21	73
	Arts	87	156
	Medicine	1	29
	Law	251	377
Honour's	Science	35	33
	Arts	59	43

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Under Graduates	- Science	75	124
	Arts	153	349
	Medicine	210	246
	Commerce	52	76

University Graduates in Service

In the year under review - no fewer than 43 of the graduates over and above those who had not reported, as well as those employed as teachers in schools, found good employment in posts of responsibility, 16 in Government service, 6 in the university service, 21 in the service of other colleges, banks or business. Of the 16 entering Government service, 2 joined the Indian Civil Service, 3 the Provincial Civil Service, and 3 the Agricultural Departments of the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, and at Indore. Two joined the Income Tax Department and each of the following departments took one : Postal, Forests, Police, Meterological, Cooperation and Excise. The six in the university service included one Reader, two lectures, two part-time Lecturers and one Demonstrator. Of the 21 in other services, most were Professors or Lecturers in colleges ranging from Peshawar to Surat. Among the six Bachelors of Commerce, one was accepted as an apprentice by the Midland Bank, London, another joined the Government service in the Pay and Accounts office. Another became an accountant in the Bharatpur State, and the last two were taken into the superior staff of large business.

The vice-chancellor of the university further reported that 'it had never been the policy of the Canning College and the University to have segregation of communities in Hostels'. As President of the last meeting of the Court during his term of office, expiring in December 1929, Cameron called his pending departure from Lucknow at the end of the year in the nature of a surgical operation, a necessity it may be, but a very painful one. Nothing in life gave

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him ever greater pleasure, the unanimity and cordiality with which he was welcomed to the high office of vice-chancellor and the extraordinary kindness which he received on all hands from the members of the university body.

Chancellor's address to the Court

A short meticulous and thought-provoking address by the Chancellor His Excellency the Honourable Mr. G.B.Lambert, covering two printed pages, is worth quoting in extracts. In his words, 'When the four months of my meteric appearance in the local formament as head of the province expires, I doubt, if anything will have made a more lasting impression on my memory than my appearance here today as Chancellor of this distinguished university. For brief as my tenure of the chancellorship is to be, my solitary appearance will have its enduring reactions. I shall carry away a lasting impression of this court in plenary session into the obscurity of the Finance Membership, and the human contact established today will reach in the future on my appreciation of the university and its needs. The Finance Member is popularly regarded as snarling over his money bags like an ill-conditioned hound who suspects that every approach is designed to imperil the safety of his bone. You may, as the result of today's visit, picture me more charitably in future like Carberus in the presence of Bachus.'

Financial Advice on Savings

The Chancellor while referring to the financial side of the picture and the Block Grant from the Government put forward the more or less innocous suggestion of concentrating on Sanskrit in one university and on Persian and Arabic in another and thus avoid the resultant duplication of staff. Similarly the division

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of labour in Science might be worth exploring. He equally commended the interest taken in the students and the follow up in their academic career. Many justified the hopes formed of them here, and maintained and enhanced the reputation of their alma mater on a wider stage. He as well joined the vice-chancellor and the court in congratulating Dr. Sahni on his fine achievement. Referring to the coming departure of the Vice-Chancellor, the chancellor pointed out that 'no man worth his salt can leave the scene of his life's work with indifference - the more arduous the task, the greater the devotion to duty so much the more must be the regret with which the dust of the struggle is finally washed away'. Our good wishes will follow you into retirement with an abiding memory of all you have done for the college and university since you first came to Lucknow 34 years ago. (applause).

The Courts appreciation of Vice-Chancellor's services

The Hon'ble Justice Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra who was associated with the university as a member of the Executive Council and other committee of selection of teachers, and of course in Law etc. moved a resolution recording the courts high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Dr. Cameron in the cause of education in Oudh, first as Professor of Philosophy and Principal, Canning College and finally as vice-chancellor of the Lucknow University. Dr. Cameron's charm of manners, sincerity of purpose, and devotion to duty had won for him a place of honour and affection in the hearts of thousands of men who had passed either through the Canning College or the Lucknow University during the last 30 years. Recording the career and achievements of Dr. Cameron and his association with the Canning College as professor of Philosophy and later on as Principal succee-

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ding Dr. M.J.White, he distinguished himself both as a teacher and as an administrator. The college flourished during the period of his care and guidance, and it was reckoned as one of the most important constituent colleges of the Allahabad University. He continued to be the Principal of the college when the Lucknow University was established and was elected unanimously as the Dean of the Faculty of Arts. When he was about to retire, the eyes of every body were fixed upon him and the Executive Council unanimously recommended him to the Chancellor for appointment as Vice-Chancellor. The university continually progressed under his regime, and the harmony prevailing in the university was to a great extent due to the ability, skill and tact displayed by Dr. Cameron, couched with sweet temper and reasonableness. He occupied the place of honour and affection in the hearts not only of the large number of students who read with him but also in the hearts of those associated with him. Considerations of health compelled him to retire and the members of the court pray for his leading a happy and prosperous life in retirement. Radha Krishna Srivastava, who seconded the resolution, said that there was hardly any institution in Oudh or in Agra which was not indebted to him for its brain and intellect. He was very friendly with the students and appreciated their difficulties. The Vice-chancellor in reply thanked the members very heartily for the renewed appreciation of his work.

Col. Sprawson and his services

Another Englishman associated with the university who was as well leaving the university was Colonel Sprawson, Principal of the Medical College, as also Professor of Medicine and Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, on his promotion as Inspector-General of Civil

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Hospitals, United Provinces. He was associated with the King Georges Medical College for 17 years, since his appointment as Professor of Medicine. After the retirement of Dr. Saiduzzafar Khan he was appointed as Principal of the Medical College and was the founder of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Lucknow. The charm of his personality as a colleague and his remarkable ability as teacher and physician had won for him a place in the provinces of Agra and Oudh. His services, according to the mover of the Resolution, Justice Gokaran Nath Misra, would always be remembered with affection and gratitude not only by his pupils but also by a large circle of friends, admirers and patients. It was seconded by Rai Bahadur B.N.Vyas and was passed with acclamation.

Registered Graduates and Executive Council membership

Another interesting item that evoked considerable discussion at the meeting of the court related to the representation of atleast one member out of the 20 elected from the Registered Graduates Constituency to the Executive Council. Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra in moving the resolution pointed out that it was desirable that one representative of the Registered Graduates should be on the Executive Council to enable them to realize that they too have a voice in the deliberations of the Council and make them acquainted with the internal affairs of the university. The Repolution was passed despite the opposition by two senior professors of the university - K.N.Bahl and Wali Mohammad, who equally wanted a representative of the Lecturers elected to the Council. It, however, took no long time before provision was made in the Lucknow University Act for proper representation of both in the Executive Council.

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The Annual Convocation of 1929

The Eighth Convocation of the university was held on 11th December 1929 and the Convocation address was delivered by Sir Philip Hartog. It was presided over by Sir Malcam Hailey, Governor-Chancellor. The address concentrates on the duty of graduates towards society in general and the poor illiterate rural folk in particular. Endorsing the views of Sir Malcom expressed at the convocation address delivered at Lahore in 1926, the Speaker envisaged a future in which there would be a society far more homogenous, reinforced by many new elements, with separatist or sectional claims yielding to the larger interest in problems affecting the people as a whole. Everyday life quickened and enriched by the grafting on to it of new outside interests, occupations and diversions, intellectual or physical, would result in a higher form of common social life and a new conception of the duties which demand public spirit and personal sacrifice. Sir Philip Hartog enjoined the educated classes to gain a greater insight into the lives of those who were poor and who formed the common humanity. In his words, 'Service creates love as much as love creates service'. The welfare of the poor was important for the stability of society and of the State. According to Sir Philip, 'illigeracy of the millions in India, especially of her women, is a reproach that must be removed. Literacy is not education but only a means to education. Literacy brings man into political contact with the knowledge and wisdom of the 'great society' of the civilised world.'

The university, in turn, does its work well in tending to give a man three things of great value to the community : a balanced judgement, a balanced character and an increasing will to act for

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the good both of himself and his fellow beings. He solicited from the young graduates not only their accuracy of judgement or moral assent, but their determination to do something for the good cause for which each one matters.

The convocation was held under a special pandal erected on the Football ground of the Canning College. 562 candidates were presented at the convocation that year against 501 of the previous year. Only one candidate V.S. Mangalik obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The break-up of candidates qualified for the various degrees was as follows :

B.A. Pass 148 ; B.A. (Hons) 8 ; M.A. Final 61;
B.Sc. Pass 43 ; B.Sc.(Hons) 5 ; M.Sc. Final 31 ;
M.B.B.S. 35 ; Law 144 ; Commerce - B.Com. 22.

The Session 1929-30
The new Vice-Chancellor and other changes

The Session 1929-30 saw many changes in administration. Dr. M.B.Cameron, the vice-chancellor's term expired on December 15th. As the Executive Council was unable to recommend immediately a name for the vacancy caused by the expiry of the term of the vice-chancellor, it recommended to the chancellor that in accordance with the provisions of Section 10(2) of the Act, Dr. M.B. Cameron be asked to carry on the office of the vice-chancellor for a period of two months from the 16th December 1929 till the 15th February 1930. The Council was informed of the acceptance of the recommendation by His Excellency the Chancellor at its meeting on November 22nd 1929. The first meeting of the Executive Council on January 10, 1930 congratulated Dr. Cameron on the conferment of the title of C.I.E. upon him in recognition of his services to the university. The same meeting also recommended under sub-section (1) of Section

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10 of the Lucknow University Act recommended to His Excellency, the Chancellor the name of Pt. Jagat Narain Mulla, B.A. Advocate Lucknow as Vice-chancellor with effect from the 16th February 1930. The Council was informed at the next meeting of the Council on January 31st that the Chancellor had appointed Pandit Jagat Narain Mulla as the vice-chancellor of the university for a period of three years with effect from February 16, 1930.

The Late Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra & Late R.K.Tandon

The university faced a great tragedy in the untimely death of its honoured and much respected member the late Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra. A Condolence Resolution was moved at the next meeting of the Executive Council on 9th August 1929, recording its high appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by him to the university ever since it was founded. The university further expressed its deep sympathy with the bereaved family. All the faculties and all the offices of the university were closed on 3rd August 1929. Memorial meetings were held in the Bennet Hall and also in the Convocation Hall of the King George's Medical College over which the vice-chancellor presided. Another loss to the university was in the death of Dr. R.K.Tandon who was an active member associated with the administration and teaching in the Medical College.

New Appointments & Confirmations

The appointments to the teaching staff included those of K.P.Misra, temporary part-time Reader in Law in the leave vacancy of Dr. Jaikaran Nath Misra; A.V.Rao was appointed temporary Lecturer in English on the maximum pay of the post i.e. R. 450 per mensum. Other appointees include Mohammad Wahid Mirza, Reader in Arabic,

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Syed Husain Zaied, Reader in Chemistry ; Raj Bahadur Gupta, temporary Lecturer in Economics; K.N.Mathur, temporary Lecturer in Physics; Raj Nath, temporary Junior Lecturer in English : S.K.Dutt, temporary Demonstrator in Physics ; Mukund Behari Lal, Demonstrator in Zoology, and Yusuf Husain Mosui, Lecturer in Persian. Some other appointments were those of Girish Chandra Awasthi, 1st Pandit in the Oriental Department ; L.N.Mukherji, temporary Demonstrator in Chemistry ; D.V.Gogate, temporary Lecturer in Physics ; P.V.Nair, temporary Demonstrator in Chemistry and Siraj Husain Naqvi, temporary Demonstrator in Physics. In the Medical College the appointments were those of R.B.Goil, Lecturer in Dentistry; H.N. Bhatt, Senior Demonstrator in Pathology ; K.N. Segal, temporary Lecturer in Hygiene ; & T.S.Shukla, temporary Lecturer in Opthalmology. The solitary Honorary Lecturer in the Medical Faculty appointed in this session was R.N. Kackar (Ear, Nose and Throat).

Among the teachers confirmed during the session included D.N.Majumdar (Anthropology in the Economics Department), N.A.Woldway part-time Lecturer in French, S.N.Das Gupta (European History), Mohammad Sultan (Junior Lecturer in Political Science), (Miss) A. Siret, Lecturer in Obsterics and Gynaecology, A.C. Chatterji, Lecturer in Chemistry, S.C. Verma (Demonstrator in Chemistry), Mohammad Wahid Mirza (confirmed in his substantive appointment of Lecturer in Persian - October 18, 1929). Four months later he got the substantive appointment as Reader in Arabic (February 14, 1930). Avadesh Narain Singh, who was working temporarily in the leave vacancy was confirmed as Lecturer in Mathmatics. Bir Bhan Bhatia was confirmed as Lecturer in Pharmacology and H.C.D. Mathur as Part-time Lecturer in Hygiene. Among the teachers appointed in the twenties - four reached the apex as vice-chancellor of the university:

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K.A. Subramania Iyer, who started as Reader in Sanskrit ; Kali Prasad and A.V.Rao, initially appointed as temporary Lecturers, and M.B.Lal, commencing as Demonstrator. Both Iyer and his successor Kali Prasad could not complete the three years term. Rao had two terms while Lal was able to complete his term. More would be recorded about their personality and work-style ensuring success even under difficult circumstances.

Research Work by students and young teachers for Doctorate

Research facilities were no doubt available in the university and a number of Fellowships were granted for this purpose. Among the candidates whose subjects were approved for research, two were in Botany and one in Physics during the calendar year 1927-28. In the Faculty of Arts, three candidates were admitted for the Ph.D. Degree of the university. These included Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava, Brij Mohan Sharma and Bejoy Shankar Haikarwal in Indian History, Political Science and Economics respectively. All the three distinguished themselves by securing not only the first research degree of Doctorate in Philosophy but also the higher one of Doctorate in Literature. Ashirbadi Lal was associated with Degree College in Bikaner, Punjab University and Agra College as Professor of History while Brij Mohan Sharma was taken in as Lecturer in the Political Science Department in 1933, and he eventually rose to be the Head of the Department. Haikarwal joined the U.P.Government service and retired as Special Secretary. During the Session 1928-29, Several teachers were enrolled for the Ph.D. They were C.D. Chatterji & N.L. Chatterji (Indian History) and Masud Hasan Rizvi & Yusuf Husain Mosui (Persian). The students included Lakshmi Nath Misra (Indian History), Shiva Darshan Pant (Economics), Tulsi Ram Misra, Vidya

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Nidhi, Gaya Prasad Dikshit and Shiva Prasad Shukla (all three in Sanskrit) and Kailash Nath Bhargava in Political Science. Those who eventually secured their doctorate were N.L.Chatterji, Masud Hasan Rizvi and Yusuf Hasan Mosvi. All the three teachers retired as Heads of their respective departments. Charan Das Chatterji too retired as Head of the Ancient Indian History Department after it was bifurcated from the parent History Department late in the fifties. Others who had entrolled themselves did not pursue their research work. They were absorbed elsewhere. Lakshminath Misra retired as the Principal of a Degree College named after Subhas Bose in Unao, while Gaya Prasad Dikshit was content with his designation as Lecturer in Sanskrit first in the Mahila College and later in the university. No information is available about others. While research work - either a doctorate or published papers of recognised academic value - could be a yardstick for promotion in any academic seat of learning, it is equally necessary that the teacher must be conversant with latest research done in his subject. He should be able to communicate with his pupils, and not discharge his duty by dictating notes only.

The Lucknow University Union

The Report for 1929 makes a reference to the successful functioning of the Lucknow University Union - a students body. Resuscitated, as it was in August 1927, with one section of the student community not being able to cooperate, a good deal of misunderstanding had to be cleared off before real unity could be established in the beginning of 1928. Reference is particularly made to the influence and selfless work of Anadi Nath Banerji, the retiring President of the Union. He began as Secretary when the

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Union was reborn and later on he was elected President in August 1929. The success of the Union is ascribed to the services and personality of Mr. Banerji. He was succeeded by a lady student Mrs. Phulmati Shukla, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Gokaran Nath Misra, She was returned unopposed to this august office. Those invited to address the union included Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who initiated the Union activities by her opening lecture on 'Experiences in Foreign Land'. The address was delivered in the Bennet Hall and the rostrum was covered with heaps of flowers. In close succession was the visit of Mahatma Gandhi who was presented with an Khaddar and a purse of Rs.1,000/-. The Mahatma replied to the address in a brief speech. The function took place under a special shamiana erected for the purpose. Others who addressed the members of the Union were Bishop Fisher on 'The Problems of Indians Overseas', S.D. Kitchlew on 'Students and Politics', and Jug Schlisinger on 'Education in India'. 6 debates were as well arranged on current economic, political and social questions and the participants included C.Y.Chintamani, Hafiz Hidayat Husain and Mukund Lal. Many other functions were arranged during the convocation week.

Cameron's tenure - an assessment

Dr. Cameron presided over the last meeting of the Executive Council on the 14th February 1930 and he handed over charge to his successor Pandit Jagat Narain on the 16th of February. At 'At Home' was given to bid farewell to the retiring vice-chancellor. Cameron's tenure of office was marked by an all-round development and progress of the university. His suave manners and equally disciplined approach had endeared him to his pupils and colleagues alike. It was not the last link of the old Canning College don with the

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Lucknow University. There were many such teachers including S.E.Smith, J. Strang and P.S.Macmohan who remained in the university for many more years. Smith had succeeded Cameron as Principal of the college and was also the Dean, Faculty of Arts. Cameron's interest in Lucknow and the University continued till the last days of his life. As late as 1950 Summer when I was in England, I contacted him. He was ever anxious to know about Lucknow and the University with which he was associated for nearly 35 years. I could not meet him either at his home in Scotland or at Torquay where he was spending his winters. His letter in long hand is still a prized possession with me.

Pandit Jagat Narain - The New Vice-chancellor

There was not much change in the policy and perspective of the new vice-chancellor, Pt. Jagat Narain, who was a leading criminal lawyer at Lucknow and belonged to the old generation, dipped in the local culture and Tehzib. In his first address to the University Court at its meeting on March 8, 1930, he first paid tribute to his predecessor whose main concern was the welfare of the Canning College and the Lucknow University. Spending the best part of his life in Lucknow, his aim and ideal was to provide in here such higher education as should be equal to the best in India and elsewhere. He fervently hoped for his predecessor enjoying his well-earned rest for long in a peaceful and happy manner. The mantle of Dr. Cameron, according to the vice-chancellor, had fallen on my unworthy shoulders and in case he failed to justify the expectations of the members and well wishers of the university, they would have to bear with his short comings and limitations. He had the cooperation - a small one - from the staff of the univer-

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sity without which it would have been impossible to discharge his duties satisfactorily. The Vice-chancellor as well expressed grief at the loss of friend and colleague the late Honourable Justice Pandit Gokaran Nath Misra. His death had caused an irreparable loss to the university. So also the sudden death of an eminent private practitioner Dr. R.K.Tandon was a great loss to the university. His vast experience and ripe judgement was of great help to the university.

Advice to Court members

The vice-chancellor reminded the members of the Court that they did not have the same privilege as was enjoyed by the members of the Legislative Council. Nothing would be lost if discussions were carried on in a friendly spirit, free from insinuations as also unobjectionable language. Further, one of the principal duties of the authorities of the university was to inculcate a spirit of discipline among the students. If the authorities fail in this, they would hopelessly fail in the discharge of one of their primary duties. Turning to the financial position of the university, the vice-chancellor referred to the Block Grant received from the Provincial Government amounting to Rs. 8,68,000 from the year 1925-26. It was hoped that the next settlement of the Block Grant by the Government would be substantial to meet the growing needs of the university. The Budget as present in the Court shows the Receipts at Rs. 13,09,221 and Expenditure at Rs. 13,52,944 showing a deficit of Rs.42,000/-.

Proposal to confer Honorary D.Litt on Col. Sprawson

The court had not many interpellations as in the past and

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besides two condolence resolutions moved on the death of Justice Gokaran Nath Misra and Dr. R.K.Tandon, another one moved by the Principal Lt. Col. H. Stott related to the conferment of the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature on Col. C.A.Sprawson in virtue of his contributions to the cause of learning and in recognition of his service to the Lucknow University. Col. Sprawson was attached to the Medical College and Hospital since its foundation. He served the university since its creation. As a teacher and Principal of the college he had won the respect and gratitude of a countless number of students. His charm of manners and his winning personality were known to every body. As a physician his reputation had spread outside the limits of Lucknow and even beyond the Province. As a scientific author, his writings were always marked by simplicity and the truthfulness of his statements. As an administrator he tackled many problems with success. As a friend and a sympathiser in dealing with people who approached him, he had endeared himself to a very large number of his pupils, friends, acquaintance and patients. While Col. Sprawson had been the recipient of honours from the Government and the Medical profession, there was no greater honour that the Colonel would appreciate more than that of the degree of Doctor of Literature of this university in the services of which he had worked so hard and so well. Since the proposal had the unanimous approval of the Academic Council and the Executive Council it was presented for the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor. The Resolution was seconded by A.P.Sen and was unanimously carried with applause.

New Executive Council Members

The Court as well elected Hon. Dhian Chandra - from among

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the Registered Graduates to the Executive Council. The two members elected to the Council from the British India Association of Oudh members of the court included Raja Sir Ram Pal Singh and Rai Bahadur Lala Mathura Prąsad Mehrotra. The remaining 4 members elected by the Court to the Executive Council included Messrs. A.P.Sen, S.K. Mukerji, K.N.Bahl and C.B.Gupta. A private resolution moved by Rai Bahadur Mathura Prasad Mehrotra enjoining the election of five persons by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from among their own body, had an interesting discussion and was lost by 33 voting for and 43 against. It was interesting to find S.M. Habibullah opposing the Resolution on the ground that 'we should not infuse the outside element in the democracy of the university itself'. In his words, 'we are not a conservative body. We are democratic. Our ideas are democratic ; but the ideals of different bodies of democracy we do not want to infuse into our university. We shall be conservative in maintaining the traditions attached to educational institutions'. Habibullah, it seems, had foreseen the danger involved with the induction of the political personalities into the functioning of the university. His remarks could be taken as warning gafes of the political interference which was to follow some decades later in its virulent form.

<u>On Appointments and Admissions</u>

The Registered Graduate members of the Court were equally interested in the matter of appointments to the teaching faculty. C.B.Gupta raised his voice by moving a cut-motion under Head I (General Administration) reducing the total expenditure by rupee one. He voiced his feeling against the manner of appointment of a Reader

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in the Chemistry Department which was done in a hurry. The gentleman appointed Dr. Hasan Zaheer was the son of a member of the Executive Council of the university. There was a sharp exchange of words between the vice-chancellor and the young members of the court who was ruled out of order having no right to censure the conduct of any body. He put a stop to any further discussion. Reference was also made in the court to a memorandum submitted to the Simon Commission by Dr. Shaafat Ahmad Khan of the Allahabad University in which it was related that the students of the Mohammadan community did not get better treatment from the Hindu teachers of the Lucknow University and therefore did not seek admission in large number. The Executive Council took no action in this matter. The vice-chancellor agreed with the mover but pleaded his inability to do anything since Dr. Ahmad was not a member of any Faculty in the university.

The Annual Convocation of 1930

The Ninth Annual Convocation of the university was held on 29th November 1930 under a Pandal erected in the Football ground of the Canning College. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred upon Major General, C.A.Sprawson, ex. Principal and Dean, Faculty of Medicine. He also delivered the convocation address. This address is a piece of literature and shows the late Principal's interests in subjects other than his own. In his address he enjoined the young graduates to be persistent in application to their profession which they might choose. Everywhere they could find figurative dragons to kill and real obstacle to overcome. The secret of life lay in work - a master word of success. It had a wider meaning and could be an open sesame to every portal. It was in other words

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the true philosophers stone which transmuted the base metal of humanity into gold. It would make the stupid man bright, the brightman brilliant, and the brilliant one steady. The miracles of life were with it. To the youth it brought hope, to the middle-aged confidence, to the aged repose. It was a true balm of hurt minds ; in its presence the heart of the sorrowful was lighted and consoled. It was not only the touch stone of progress, but was the measure of success in every day life'. As pointed out by Pasteur, 'Work perseveringly'. Work can be made into a pleasure, and it alone is profitable to man, to his city, to his country. Too much work at the cost of health was not desirable. One should pursue his profession. Learn it, slogging away at it in every direction. Relaxation was equally necessary to make one free, fresh and vigorous enough to go right in the same way. Too much work was not likely to hurt a man mentally, it was worry, and not work, that might do that. It was equally necessary to maintain the body healthy for developing a healthy mind.

Success lay in the correct proportion of work and rest alternating in a natural manner. Long periods of work could demand other forms of diversions and followed by periods of rest. The ideal, however, was to cultivate a love for work and leisure. Failure in life was nothing unusual. But one expecting such a situation should say to himself, 'I will so order my life that the failure shall not be'. One should never be distressed and disheartened by failure. He should remember that it was better to travel hopefully than to arrive. Further it need be remembered that success might yet come. Sprawson as well pointed out that the race was not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong, nor yet riches to men of understanding, nor yet favour to men of skill,

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but time and chance happened to them all. One must face life with courage. Finally, it was not life that mattered, but the courage that one brought to it. He asked the young graduates to fight on and struggle against adversity, knowing that the struggle itself was ennobling and that no working effort was wasted.

"The smallest effort is not lost
Each wavelet on the ocean tossed
Aids in the ebb tide or the flow
Each raindrop makes some flow'ret blow."
Each struggle lessens human woe."

The number of candidates admitted to various degrees in this convocation was as followed :-

B.A. Pass.	100 ;	B.A.(Hon.).	10 ;	M.A.Final.	67 ;
B.Sc. Pass.	31 ;	B.Sc.(Hon).	5 ;	M.Sc.Final.	28 ;
M.B.B.S.	45 ;	M.S.	- 1 ;	LL.B.	95 ;
B.Com.	25.				

The number of women candidates qualified for the various degrees was : B.A. Pass 9 ; M.A. Final 1 ; B.Sc. Pass 2.

The Political Situation and the University

Pt. Jagat Narain Mulla did not have a peaceful tenure like his predecessors. The political situation in the country was tense due to the Civil Disobedience Movement. The educational institutions were not free from tensions. Further, the role of the vice-chancellor in the Kakori Dacoity Case as the Chief Prosecution Counsel on behalf of the Government had undermined his personality among the students and some of the young Registered Graduates members of the court. As the vice-chancellor pointed out at the meeting of the court on March 13, 1931, 'during the year under review the university had passed through very anxious time'. It

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was the sound guidance of the Executive Council and the whole-hearted cooperation and forbearance of the members of the teaching staff which enabled then to successfully tide over the difficulties. The one event of paramount importance impeding the progress of the academic work was the vigorous and sustained effort made to get the university closed down sine die after it re-opened on the 15th August. This was to be achieved by means of intensive picketing of the university classes. It commenced in a mild form on the 1st of August 1930 but became vigorous by the third week of the same month. The most objectionable feature of the picketing was the utilisation of hired villagers in the verandahs of the college to prevent teachers and non-picketing students from entering their class rooms. The vice-chancellor pointed out that he was never convinced of the wisdom of picketing educational institutions, and he tried his best to prevent the students from joining the picketers. He confessed his failure due to the abnormal conditions then prevailing with the inexperienced youngmen succumbing to the appeals that were made to their patriotic feelings in the name of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the vice-chancellor's own son Brij Narain Mulla was the President of the Students Federation. Donning the khadi kurta, a loose flowing khaddar pajama, chappals and a Gandhi cap, he was galvanising the student community of the city to resort to picketing and come out of the classes. I attended the meeting addressed by him in the Ganga Prasad Verma Memorial Hall in which a section of students were equally opposed to his continuance as President of the Students' Federation. Braj Narain managed to retain his position, despite the vigorous campaign against him by the local Christian College group. Things at the university became almost normal from the commencement of the second term as a result

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of a compromise between two groups of students there and the representatives of the Executive Council.

Agreement with the students

It was noted with regret by the vice-chancellor that a handful of picketers with the active sympathy of the majority of students succeeded during the first term to put a stop to the teaching work and completely undermined the discipline in the campus. The question of taking disciplinary action against the ring leaders of the picketers was seriously considered by the Executive Council and it was decided that no useful purpose would be served by taking any such action like fining or expulsion, as that would make the political situation worse in view of the prevailing anti-government movement. Under the terms of the agreement, picketing by any group or party of the students was completely stopped. It was decided to arrange for additional lectures and laboratory work to make-up for the hours of teaching lost during the period of picketing.

The New Teaching Staff & Confirmations

The appointments to the teaching staff made during this session include those of Syed Masud Hasan Rizvi (Reader in Persian), Din Dayal Gupta (temporary Lecturer in Hindi), K.N.Mathur (Lecturer in Physics), T.S.Shukla (temporary Lecturer in Opthomology), Radhey Shiam Rastogi (temporary junior Lecturer in English), Syed Mohammad Husain (Lecturer in Urdu), Anadi Nath Banerji (temporary Lecturer in Economics), K.A. Subramani Iyer (Part-time Lecturer in French), Ahmad Ali (temporary Junior Lecturer in English). Those who were confirmed in their appointments were N.N.Sen Gupta (Professor of Philosophy), Dr. Mohammad Wahid Mirza (Arabic), S.K.Dutt (Physics), Ghootar Jha (Sanskrit-Pandit) and Hasan Zaheer (Chemistry).

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The Annual Convocation 1931

The tenth annual convocation of the university was held on the 5th December 1931 and was addressed by Sir Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, then vice-chancellor of the Andhra University. According to him, 'the time spent in the university produced what might be called the university mind' - leading to an understanding of the problems of life with all its complexities and mysteries. Understanding was a contagion that was caught when the torch was passed from generation to generation. This lighted torch, according to Radha Krishnan, was a dangerous gift. It had stirred many an upheaval, started many a conflagration. It symbolised the spirit of revolution, the cleansing fire which burnt the wood, hay and stubble that had come down to us. If we were afraid of the upturning of the soil, of the social, economic and political upheavals consequent on the spread of this fire, we should not go near a university. The university education must not be hampered by obsolete thought and tradition. The spirit of a university was the spirit of youth. The sense of discrimination and the spirit of criticism was the essence of education. If the university turned youngmen with all the fullness and ardour of their youth into timid, selfish, conservative men, petrifying their ideas and freezing their initiative, the university had failed in its mission as a centre of learning. The sense of discrimination, the spirit of criticism was the se essence of education. Timidity and conservatism were the general habits of mind and they were the greatest dangers to society. The classical age of Greek, in the words of the Speaker, 'terminated with a failure of nerve'. According to Radha Krishnan, the study of western history and institutions had aroused in us a love of freedom and a sense of self-respect. Freedom was not a mean to any

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other end ; it was itself the highest end. As pointed out by Lord Acton in his History of Freedom in Antiquity (1877), 'A generous spirit prefers that his country should be poor and weak and of no account but free, rather than powerful, prosperous and enslaved. The clock of time can neither go back nor stand still. Repression cannot stop the growth of legitimate political aspirations, even as violence cannot further it. It is our duty to make the path of reason and reconcilliation more attractive to them'. In Radha Krishnan's word, 'it would be a great day not only for India and Great Britain but for the whole world, if a just settlement is arrived at by which India is content to remain a member of the British Empire without sacrifice of her pride, self-respect and freedom of independent nationhood'./ The Indian philosopher, however, warned that it was a fond illusion that Swaraj could cure all ills. We could not make an utopia to order. The first essential for achieving political freedom as well as for guarding it when attained, was a just social order. The new India which we were attempting to build, was being strangled at its very birth by anti-national forces. The failure to reach a communal settlement had great reactions. The spirit of revolt against the wrongs of society was not to be confused with indiscipline or intolerance. The learned scholar enjoined the graduates to discriminate between wise and dangerous leadership, between a competent, constructive & courageous one which looked to the future and a wasteful, destructive one which clinged to the past. They were to prepare for a new order by hard work and hard thinking. Time alone would show whether they were anxious for ease and comfort or truth and suffering, whether the university had developed in them qualities of courage, determination and self-denial or made them into snobs

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much too respectable, much too self-satisfied, much too ease-loving and afraid to do anything. Would they help India to break her bands or would they bind them faster ? Would they make out in their lives that it was a libel against them to say that a life of service and suffering had less attraction for them than one of career and comfort ? Time would answer. Farewell.

631 candidates were admitted in that convocation against 485 in 1930, but of these 41 were women students against 21 in the previous year. One candidate received his Ph.D., M.A. 93, B.A. (Hons.) 9, B A. (Pass) 211, M.Sc. 19, B.Sc. (Hons) 6, B.Sc. Pass 57, M.D. 1, M.B.B.S. 41, LL.B. 102, Commerce 16. Bijoy Shankar Haikerwal was awarded the Ph.D. on his thesis entitled "Economic and Social aspects of crime in India". The examiners were both foreign.

The last years of Jagat Narain in office

Jagat Narain Mulla's last year in office could not be completed on grounds of health. He did continue till the end of the first term of 1932-33. During his tenure the number of admission had increased, and research work encouraged. According to the statistics provided by the Registrar, the comparative number of students on rolls in the previous classes during the sessions 1929-30, 1930-31 and 1931-32 was as follows :-

	1929 Annual Report	1930 Upto 10th October	1931 Upto 17th August
1st year B.A. (Pass)	143	139	155
1st year B.A. (Hons)	18	11	21
M.A. Part I	110	88	134
1st year B.Sc. (Pass)	83	67	85
1st year B.Sc. (Hons)	9	3	1
M.Sc. Part I	27	31	64
1st year M.B.B.S.	41	40	48 (including two failed ones)
	259	190	285
LL.B. Previous	26	34	27
B.Com Previous	710	603	820

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During the session 1931-32, the Academic Council awarded Fellowships to the following : Ram Asray Misra (English), Awanti Lal Loomba (Political Science), S. Mohd. Baqar (Philosophy), Shyama Charan Varma (Botany), A.C. Banerji (Physics), Nirapada Chowdhary (Botany), Prem Nath Sharma who was holding Fellowship in Physics, was denied further extension since he was appointed a Demonstrator in the Department. Some of them were able to secure their doctorate after a couple of years while Loomba and Banerji failed to do so despite their subsequent absorbment in their respective departments. They were equally unsuccessful in reaching the highest rung of the academic ladder. The State Fellowship which was awarded to Chandra Mohan Nath Chak for studying at Cambridge for the Doctorate was stopped due to financial constraints, but was subsequently restored on a representation made by the vice-chancellor. Among the teachers of the university, H.L.Dey of the Economics Department secured his Doctorate from the London University, while F.T.Roy of the English Department had his Honours degree from Oxford. H.L.Dey finally left the university for better situation elsewhere. F.T.Roy had great attraction for Lucknow and it was only in early forties that he could get a promotion as Reader in the Department. A.C.Chatterji of the Chemistry Department (Lecturer) was granted study leave from the end of the session.

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Court Meeting

At the meeting of the court - the last one in Jagat Narain Mulla's time, which was presided over by Sir Malcom Hailey, Chancellor, in the Bennett Hall of the Canning College on the 1st of March 1932, the vice-chancellor referred to the progress made in the university during the last session. There were 1367 students

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in the university as against 1648 last year. Eleven years back before the Canning College was handed over to the university, the number of students on the rolls of the college was 497 including over 250 in the Intermediate classes. At that time those studying in the graduate and post-graduate classes in the Faculties of Arts and Science was 922 of whom 331 were reading for the Masters degree as also Law, and 26 were engaged in research with a view to secure Doctorate. These figures represent a great educational advance.

An encouraging feature of the year under review was the amount of research work done by the teachers and students of the university. Special reference was made to the thesis of Dr. H.L. Dey on 'Indian Tariff Policy' which earned him the D.Sc. degree of the London University. Dr. W. Burridge of the Medical Faculty earned great name and recognition for his research work in Physiology. 'Research,' according to the vice-chancellor, was a very important adjunct of university teaching.' Free from any external disturbing influences which were at work, the session under review functioned normally with all the students societies in the university evincing healthy activity and cooperation. A notable feature was the creation of the post of Director of Physical Instruction which proved quite successful in organising and conducting the voluntary physical training of the students.

The retrenchment drive by the Provincial Government, cutting the Block Grant to a considerable extent, and a 10 per cent cut on the salaries of all university employees from December 1, 1931 were painful decisions. These were, however, met with courage and determination. Need was as well felt to review the working of the Lucknow University Act and a Committee was appointed for this purpose. The Vice-chancellor as well expressed his gratitude to

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the members of the university body, and to those of the teaching staff and administrative staff for kindness and cooperation received from them.

The Last meeting of the Executive Council

At the first meeting of the Executive Council from the session 1932-33, held on August 5, 1932, under the chairmanship of Pandit Jagat Narayan, the Council considered the letter of resignation of the vice-chancellor dated April 29, 1932, and of August 3, 1932 requesting to be relieved of his duties as early as possible because of his ill-health. The resignation was accepted with effect from the 15th September 1932 and leave was as well sanctioned for the date it was availed of. The Council unanimously resolved to place on record its great appreciation of and sincerest thanks for, the valuable services rendered by Pt. Jagat Narayan Saheb during his term of office and expressed its sorrow at the necessity which compelled him to resign from office.

Appointment of R.P.Paranjpye as New Vice-Chancellor

Under Section 10 of the Lucknow University Act the University Executive Council unanimously resolved to recommend to His Excellency the Chancellor that Dr. R.P.Paranjpye, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc. be appointed Vice-chancellor, for a term of three years on a salary of Rs.2000/- per mensum, subject to any cut imposed by Government which at that time was 10%, without the benefits of the University Provident Fund and with the Vice-chancellor House, rent free. The Registrar was instructed to communicate the resolution of the Council to Dr. Paranjpye for his acceptance on the terms offered in the resolution, and to forward the recommendations of the Executive Council to His Excellency the Chancellor.

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At the third meeting of the Executive Council on 26th August 1932, presided over by Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, information was given by the Registrar that His Excellency the Chancellor had appointed Dr. R.P.Paranjpye as Vice-chancellor of the Lucknow University for a period of 3 years with effect from the 15th September 1932 or the date he takes over charge. The new vice-chancellor joined the university by the stipulated date. He presided over the first meeting of the Academic Council on the 16th September 1932.

With him begins the new era in the history of the Lucknow University. It was to ring out the old and ring in the new. The university had somebody unconnected with its past as its Rector and with his academic background at Poona and as the Senior Wrangler from Cambridge, with his membership of the Secretary of States India Council, providing vast academic and administrative experience at his back, he was best suited for the post. With him begins the period of university in its flowering youth.

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CHAPTER III

THE FLOWERING YOUTH

Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye's induction as the vice-chancellor of the university heralds a new era in its history. A formal welcome was accorded to him by the university bodies, but the more befitting was the Resolution of Congratulation moved by a member of the court at its meeting held on March 17, 1933 presided over by the Chancellor and universally accepted by this august body. Sir Malcon Hailey announced the formal approval of the Resolution. The Court congratulated the Executive Council on its selecting a man of such an eminent stature, with high educational qualifications and national outlook as Dr. R.P.Paranjpye as vice-chancellor of the university and placed on record its deep sense of gratitude to Dr. Paranjpye in accepting the vice-chancellorship of the university. The mover Beni Prasad Bhatnagar in his speech, not a very long one, eulogised the remarkable qualities of head and heart possessed by Dr. Paranjpye and the splendid services done by him to the country in various capacities, both official and national, as known to all of us. His name and fame were not confined to the Bombay Presidency alone, to which he belonged and which had been the principal field of his various activities, but they have extended throughout the country.

Career and achievements

A brilliant alumini of the Bombay University, passing all his examinations in the First Division and standing first in the university, Paranjpye went to England as a Government of India scholar and won the unique distinction of being Senior Wrangler at Cambridge. On his return to India, he was appointed as the Principal and Professor of Mathematics at the Fergusson College, Poona, a post earlier held by Gopal Krishna Gokhale. Here he

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worked at great personal sacrifice and was instrumental in moulding the character of the pupils under his care, infusing in them a sense of dedication and devotion. Later on, in the twenties he sought election to the Bombay Legislative Council which then included Sind. He won the election and was appointed as Minister twice, first in charge of Education and the second time of Excise and Forests under the transferred subjects. Later on, he acted as a member of the Franchise Committee, the Taxation Enquiry Committee, and the Indian Territorial and Auxiliary Forces Committee. The Indian National Liberal Federation elected him as the President for the Lucknow Session in 1924. Paranjpye continued to be a Liberal Statesman and politician subscribing to the group which favoured a rationalist and liberal approach in Anglo-British relation. Paranjpye was engaged in many socio-educational activities and was also connected with the Women's University in Poona as its vice-chancellor, set up by D.V.Karve. In the world of Mathematics and Natural Science, he was well known with his Cambridge background and was a member of the London, American and Indian Mathematical Societies. He was also the author of a small book 'The Crux of the Indian Problems' posing a rationalist approach to their solution.

The mover of the Resolution, Bhatnagar a Registered Graduate and equally an active member, hoped that the court would agree with him in congratulating the Executive Council on its selection of the vice-chancellor in the person of Dr. Paranjpye, and His Excellency the Chancellor on his approval of a man of such an eminent position and high academic qualifications and national outlook to direct the work of the whole university as its vice-chancellor. The mover, once again, expressed his deep gratitude to Dr. Paranjpye for his

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accepting the highly responsible post, providing the university the benefit of his considerable ability, vast and varied experience and national outlook, and all these expectations from him (applause). The resolution was seconded by Har Govind Dayal Srivastava, another Registered Graduate member. On its universal acceptance, His Excellency the Chancellor asked the members that he be allowed to get it placed on record that it had been passed with acclamation. The vice-chancellor then thanked the members for the very kind compliments.

The Chancellor's Address

The Chancellor Sir Malcom Hailey in his address to the Court took it as a great pleasure not merely as Chancellor, but as head of the Local Government to attend the meetings of the University Court, and thus to recognise the importance that is attached to the university as a formative organ of public opinion and as an institution which takes so large a part in our national life. Referring to the Vice-chancellor, his academic achievements and reputation, the Chancellor hoped that the selection of such an eminent personality would add lustre to the university. In fact, universities ~~are~~ were interpreters of ideas to the wider society outside. The Chancellor equally felt amused at the nature of questions and interpellations - not of policy or dealing with broad questions of administration, not question of university finance and academic working, but sometimes confined to trivial matters like the people at the Vice-chancellor's tea party etc. or to the soap dishes supplied to Hospital nurses. The Chancellor hoped that some better method of approaching and finding out details would be found out other than publicly cross-examining the vice-chancellor through

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niggling and irritating questions, thus indulging in what he described as 'catching out the vice-chancellor'. He, however, hoped a year of successful working on the part of the university at large.

The Session 1932-33
Changes in the Staff

The session 1932-33 under Paranjpye's vice-chancellorship from the 15th September onwards is noted for disciplinary action and clean administration. There were not many new appointments made in this year. The Faculty of Medicine did have certain sensational changes. The Professor of Surgery, Rai Bahadur R.N. Bhatia, preferred to resign and revert back to his parental Provincial Medical Service, consequent to an enquiry committee's findings against him. Its recommendations were not made public. The other resignation was that of R.N.Kackar, also in the context of the Hospital Enquiry Committee. P.C.Kackar (Ear, Nose and Throat) also resigned and reverted back to his parental State Medical Service from the 15th of August. In the Arts Faculty, H.L.Dey, Lecturer in the Department of Economics, also resigned with effect from the 1st August 1933. The Council as well released him from the obligation imposed by the Study Leave Regulation. He was also granted leave for the Summer Vacation.

The Executive Council accepted the recommendation of the Selection Committee and subject to the permission of Government, appointed Capt. K.S. Nigam, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.T.M. to the permanent post of Professor of Surgery, Medical Faculty on a starting salary of Rs.1200/- per mensum in the scale of 900-40-1140-10-1150. His services were to be taken on loan for 5 years from the Government. Dr. Abdul Hamid Siddiqi was appointed Professor of Anatomy, requiring

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him to sign an agreement to serve the university for a period of 5 years including the period of probation. Other appointments at the level of lecturers include those of Radhey Shyam Rastogi (temporary - English), Rama Shankar Varma (Anatomy), B.S. Haikarwal (temporary - Economics), R.S.Verma (Junior Lecturer - Mathematics), Hari Deva (temporary - Anthropology), S. Mohammad Baqar (temporary - Philosophy), S.N. Mathur was appointed Reader in Surgery and Triveni Prasad - Lecturer in that department. Another interesting change was in the Deanship of the Faculty of Arts and Science. S.B.Smith and Wali Mohammad were respectively acting as Deans of the two Faculties since the inception of the university. This year there was an election in both the faculties and N.K. Sidhanta and Birbal Sahni were elected as Deans after a close voting. There was no change in the Deanship in the other two Faculties of Commerce and Law with B.N.Das Gupta and J.N.Chak being re-elected to this office.

Research Fellows & their work

The research work done by the Fellows was equally commendable. Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava received his Ph.D. Degree on his thesis entitled & 'The First two Nawabs of Oudh' and S.D. Pant, a research student in Economics and Sociology on his thesis entitled 'The Social Economics of the Himalayas'. K.C.Pandey was sucfessful in securing this degree in Sanskrit on his thesis entitled 'A Study of Abhinavagupta'. Among the permanent lecturers of the university, D.N.Majumdar and Kali Prasad had study leave for research work. Majumdar subsequently received his doctorate from Cambridge after completing his term there. Kali Prasad did not go abroad for personal and domestic reasons and continued to be without a doctorate It was only more than a decade later that he published a small book entitled 'The Psychology of Meaning'.

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The Annual Convocation of 1932

The eleventh Annual Convocation of the University was held on 26th November 1932 under the Presidentship of Sir Malcon Hailey, the Governor-Chancellor. The Convocation address was delivered by Mr. C.Y.Chintamani, M.L.C. who was notea stranger to the university. Twelve years back when the Lucknow University Bill was piloted through the Legislative Council with great ability by Kunwar Maharaj Singh, he was a member of the Council and made his humble contribution to the deliberations on the Bill. He was also an ex-officio member of the University Court for two years. The universities, as institution for higher learning had to maintain and raise standards of efficiency to provide seekers in various branches of knowledge to compete with others in intellect. For this, material resources had to be provided by the State as also by the individual patrons. All education, according to Chintamani, was development and discipline of the faculty of communication of knowledge. As proposed by Lord Bryce, 'whether the faculty be the eye and hands or the reason and imagination, of the nature of art, of science or of literature, if the knowledge be so communicated as to evoke and exercise and discipline faculty, the process is rightly termed education'. In this task, the role of the individual or individuals rather than the mass mattered. New ideas had been made by individuals of superior quality and genius. A perfect scheme of education should make the complete man, intellectually, morally and physically. The work of the university, in the words of that Liberal leader, covered the whole field of knowledge - human and divine, the whole field of nature in all its powers and the whole field of time in binding together successive generations as they passed in the prosecution of their common destiny. 'A university', in the words of Lord Balfour

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'exists to foster that disinterested love of knowledge which is one of the highest of all gifts'.

Chintamani as well stressed that poverty need not prevent a promising and aspiring youth from receiving the benefits of university education. Quoting G.M.Trevelyan, he pointed out that 'if the nation is to derive the maximum value from those universities, the ideal to be aimed at must be to secure the opportunity of an Oxford or Cambridge education for the greatest possible number of students from all sources, who are fully qualified intellectually to benefit from it'. 'The true university has always been' in Mr. Asquith's choice words, 'both catholic in range and cosmopolitan in its composition'. Chintamani as well stressed on the need to maintain efficiency, since no university could afford to relax or lower its standard if it cared for its reputation as a centre of learning. Quality was the chief source of a university's strength. It was not 'the academical market place to bespatter their alumni with letters of the alphabet'.

Chintamani as well insisted on discipline and sharing of knowledge with others. In his words, 'the import of knowledge and the necessity of its communication to others may well be borne in mind by all, who have something to give to their less favoured brethern. All work was to be done by disciplined men in a dignified manner and with single-minded devotion. Chintamani referred to the omniscience of youth, but it was wise to be humble and be disciplined. He as well stressed on the performance of duty much more than the assertion of right as the key to one's character, defined by Gladstone as completely fashioned will. The Learned speaker as well made reference to Carlyle's advice to the students of the Edinburgh's University - 'Work is the grand cure of all the maladies and mischiefs that ever

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beset mankind; and also quoted Bhagavad-Gita that 'Action is thy duty, fruit is not thy concern'.

The address as well made reference to patriotism described by Lord Rosebery as the 'self respect of race'. If the students wished to serve their country, they must acquire ability. Practical life provided room for the highest aspiration and the loftiest ideas, while idle speculation gave no room for practical virtues. Further the advantage of higher education imposed upon the youth the obligation of not missing any opportunity of social service. As warned by Gladstone, there were stages in a nation's history when a private fault was public disaster. India's future could be assured by political work alone. There was need for religious tolerance and social reform. In the words of Chintamani, 'With a long and wide view of their hoary past, taking full account of all the vicissitudes of her fortunes, India lives, India will live, India is imperishable'. To quote him once again, 'I live in the past, in the present, for the future'. The learned speaker as well quoted Max Muller's soul-uplifting words, 'If I were to look over the whole world to find out the country most richly endowed with all the wealth, power and beauty that nature can bestow - in some parts a very paradise on earth, I should point to India. If I were asked under what sky the human mind has most fully developed some of its choicest gifts, has most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions of some of them which well deserve the attention even of those who have studied Plato and Kant, I should point to India'. 'And if I were to ask myself from what literature we, here in Europe, we who have been nurtured almost exclusively on the thoughts of Greeks and Romans, and of one Semitic race, the Jewish, may draw that corrective which is most wanted in

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order to make our inner life more perfect, more comprehensive, more universal, in fact more truly human, a life, not for this life only, but a transfigured and eternal life - again I should point to India'.

The Session 1933-34
Personal Observations and comments

The period from the Session 1933-34 onwards is the one viewed with personal observations and assessment of men and matters. As such, there is a likelihood of subjective element intruding here and there. All the same it would be an earnest endeavour to confine the subjective element to a minimum as could stand the test of veracity. Every university must proclaim and lead the search for what is true at all times and for all types of people. The universities exist to study the humanities, not techniques. They exist to foster in any and every way they can, the mind and spirit of man. Anybody's years at a university ought not to be a harassed chase in pursuit of a degree or diploma which could ensure a safe berth in life. The real and lasting values of a university degree are acquisition of knowledge - useful during the term of study and also destined to be useful later in life, with knowledge must come wisdom - distinct from knowledge, but not exclusive in nature providing maturity in thinking and action. Moments spent in the university sharpen one's intellect, heighten one's resolve and provide a real joy of life when a page of a book becomes a sudden dazzling illumination of eternal truth, and one can see into the heart of life.

Masefield view on the University

In the words of John Masefield, 'there are few earthly things

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more beautiful than a university. It is a place where those who hate ignorance may strive to know, where those who perceive truth may strive to make others see, where seekers and learners alike search for knowledge ; where honoured thought in all its finer ways will welcome thinkers in distress or in exile, upholding ever the dignity of thought and learning'. Further, none can surpass a university in terms of endurance and stability. Religion might split into sects or heresy, dynasties might perish or be supplanted by others, but the university - the seat of learning - continues, allowing the stream of life to pass through it down the ages. It continues to stand and shine, engaging the free minds of men in full and fair enquiry to wisdom into human affairs.' That should be the aim of a university and everybody participating in the academic life of the university should strive for its attainment.

The University in its youthful setting

While reference has been made earlier to the appointment of eminent teachers and the disciplines to which they were attached, or their past achievements, their actual performance in teaching, research and much more in their contact with students, does call for fuller notice. Opinions could no doubt vary but a consensus about them is always possible. The environment providing an intellectual atmosphere, the type of students as also the administrative factor too could prove helpful or otherwise in proper assessment of men and matters of the time. Since a long time has passed, this assessment can be made on the basis of the life achievement of such dons connected with the university. The campus of the Canning College housing all the faculties except Medicine was neat and clean. The Canning College had completed sixty years of its existence, and the

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university of which it was the nucleus was only thirteen years old. The new building complex of the Canning College was only a little over two decades old. This new building complex with its cloisters, big halls and spacious rooms, laboratories, formed part of the old Badshah Bagh - the garden of the king. It lay across the river Gomti on its northern side, accessible through the bridge then known as 'Monkey Bridge'. The old Baradari was reminicient of the Nawabi structure. At that time one wing on the eastern side had a moderately good restaurant run by the Railway catering firm of S.L.Kapoor. This restaurant was closed down after a few years, as its business was brisk only in the Union Election days. Otherwise not many students patronised it. At the moment the university staff club is located in this wing. The other wing housed the Lucknow University Union, which also had a fairly big room for indoor games. At the moment the middle portion is occupied by the United Commercial Bank. The western wing continues to be desolate and dilapidated.

The University teachers -
a personal impression

Joining the Honours Course in Ancient Indian History - then it was Indian History Department - one felt elevated being the student of that eminent historian Radha Kumud Mookerji, who had a distinguished academic record. A double M.A. in English and History, he won Prem Chand Roy Chand Scholarship and also Griffiths Prize. A nationalist to the core in his life, he had participated in the Anti-Partition movement in Bengal. His doctorate dissertation entitled 'The History of Indian Shipping and Maritime Activities' was a pioneering work. It was published in 1912, followed by Local Government in Ancient India. His two minor works Fundamental Unity

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of India and Nationalism in Hindu Culture symbolise his nationalist outlook and independent judgement. He was a brilliant writer and an eloquent speaker, original in thinking and equally forceful in presentation, though the facts recorded were well-known. Jealousy among Indian historians was not unusual even in those days and a review of his Harsha published by the Oxford University Press in 'Indian Antiquary' in 1928 was meant to undermine his scholarship lest he became a formidable candidate for the Calcutta University Carnichael Professorship in Ancient Indian History & Culture, which was due for vacancy after D.R.Bhandarkar's retirement in 1935. My close contact with Radha Kumud Mookerji was established only in the second year when I was elected as the first representative of the Faculty of Arts in the University Union. He was the treasurer, controlling the purse. I had occasion to meet him very frequently and he would call me whenever I passed by his room located near the first staircase. In the post-graduate classes he was no doubt our mentor and guide. He was my official supervisor for the dissertation entitled 'India as described by early Greek writers' submitted for the Master's Degree in lieu of the Essay paper. He did not have a look at it before submission since he took it to be an independent exercise like any other paper without the teacher's support. I got first class marks for this maiden effort which was published in 1938.

Radha Kumud and his ways of life

Radha Kumud had too many strings to his bow. He was vice-President of the Hindu Mahasabha. Later on he joined the Congress Party and was its leader in the Legislative Council of Bengal. He thus combined two offices separated from each other by a distance of over 600 miles or over 960 Km. He managed both the situations

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cleverly and without any tension. Every Friday he would call us - his final year students in the morning at 10 A.M. An hour later he would leave for the station in his blue Chevrolet Car - called the 'Blue Boat' - and leave by the Punjab Mail for Calcutta. He would return next Tuesday by the same train at 1.30 P.M. and met his students in the class at 2.00 P.M. The trains used to be punctual in those days. Matters reached to such an extent that questions were raised in the U.P. Legislative Council, but this could not disturb his programme or arrangement.

The Professor was very particular about the dress of the students. He himself was shabbily dressed. I was told by a colleague now dead, that once he approached the then vice-chancellor to reimburse him for the theft in his bungalow, involving the loss of his winter clothings. The Vice-chancellor did oblige him with a new jacket. There might not be much truth in this statement but the learned professor occasionally mentioned that he believed in the 'untouchability of salary'. At the age of 33 he had thirty-three thousand rupees and the savings kept on shooting up like galloping T.B. All this sounds very interesting. Many more anecdotes could be told about him. Something might as well be told about the other teachers of the Indian History Department at that time which at that time included S.K.Banerji, C.D.Chatterjee and Nand Lal Chatterji.

Other teachers of the Indian History Department -
S.K.Banerji

Shiva Kumar Banerji was originally a member of the teaching staff in the old Canning College and subsequently he joined the Lucknow University. He was then only a Master of Arts and as well had a Licentiate in Teaching. He later on improved his qualifica-

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tions with a doctorate from the London University on his thesis 'Humayun and his time'. The thesis was elaborated and submitted for the Doctor of Letters degree of the London University. He got the degree just before his elevation to professorship after the retirement of Radha Kumud Mookerji. Banerji's relations with his Head of the Department were just normal. As the saying goes - 'no tree grows under a banyan tree', so also Shiva Kumar continued to be the Reader in the Department for a long time, and he could not get a berth elsewhere. As a scholar, his reputation did not spread beyond the Province. He started attending the Modern History Congress (1935), later on the Indian History Congress sessions from 1938 onwards, regularly and was eventually elected a sectional president for Mughal India section. As successor to Radha Kumud Mookerji, he was no match to his learned predecessor against whom he was occasionally complaining. His expression and presentation were equally poor in tune with his background. While I did not have occasion to attend to his lectures, confined only to Medieval India, I did have an opportunity to travel with him to the Indian History Congress Session at Hyderabad in 1941. He was a sickly person and was for most of the time ill during the period of his professorship and did not earn a quiet rest even after retirement in 1948. He had a short assignment at the Banaras Hindu University after retirement.

Charan Das Chatterji

Charan Das Chatterji, the next man in the Department, who had a good career at the Calcutta University, came to ancient India via Pali in which he was well-grounded. He did not have a degree in ancient Indian History and Culture which was a full-fledged

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Department at the Calcutta University under D.R.Bhandarkar. He did study Epigraphy and Numismatics. He had a good background in original sources, but the absence of a Master's degree in the subject was a great handicap which he eventually covered up. As a teacher he was excellent though occasionally prosaic, being too much engrossed in hard facts. As a researcher he concentrated on odd themes mostly related to epigraphy, numismatics and literature, such as 'The Ahar Inscriptions', 'Numismatic data from the Pali Literature' and on 'Brihat Kathamanjari'. It was early in the forties that he contributed a paper on 'The Early life of Chandra Gupta Maurya from the Pali and Jain sources'. He as well wrote a small monograph on the 'Murao Community' which he identified with the Mauryas. Later on he wrote a couple of papers on Asokan Inscriptions - particularly the Queen's Edict from Banaras' and also on 'Gupta Coins'. He was equally engaged late in life after retirement on several odd themes like 'Taxila and the Jews Settlement' which remain unpublished. He was no doubt enrolled for his doctorate late in the twenties but could not submit any dissertation. Radha Kumud no doubt utilized him for assistance in his Lectures on Asoka, delivered at Baroda, and subsequently published by Macmillans. He occasionally acknowledges him for providing certain references.

Nand Lal Chatterji

Nand Lal Chatterji had joined the Department a few years later in 1927. He was the second choice, the first one being K.R. Qanungo, who did not join at that time, but came twenty years later as Head of the Department succeeding S.K.Banerji. Qanungo's appointment this time generated a lot of heat among the senior colleagues. Nand Lal was an outsider, holding a Master's Degree in History from the Allahabad University. He was a good teacher, fluent in expre-

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ssion and supplied adequate material in his lectures which were punctuated with authentic quotations from standard works as also from original documents like the Company Records published in Ramsay Muir's 'The Making of British India'. He secured his doctorate on his thesis entitled 'Mir Qasim in Bengal'. His examiners were Ranisbotham and Henry Dodwell. This thesis was as well published. Nand Lal gave a tea party to his colleagues and students in 1935 after receiving his doctorate. A few years later he submitted his other work on 'Verlest Rule in Bengal' for the higher Degree of Doctor of Literature, when it was opened for supplication by a candidate. Earlier, it was conferred as a Honoris Causa Degree on eminent persons. He was successful in securing this degree as well. This event naturally inflated his ego and he was anxious to secure the Readership in Indian History, superceding his senior colleague Charan Das Chatterji.

The Departmental Bickerings

Nand Lal, like a true votary of the goddess Clio, took his lessons from the past and did not give up till the end. After Radha Kumud's retirement in 1946, the Readership fell vacant on Banerji's elevation to the professor's post and Nand Lal became a formidable contender. Since Ancient India could not be ignored, Charan Das secured it even without a doctorate degree. Three years later on Banerji's retirement there was again a tussle, this time for professorship, but it slipped out of the hands of the three internal aspirants - S.N.Das Gupta of the European History Section, C.D.Chatterji of Ancient India and Nand Lal Chatterji of Modern India. An outsider K.R.Qanungo, who was in the university in a temporary assignment in the twenties, was brought from the Dacca University. His name was recommended by the expert Dr. R.C.Majumdar.

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The two Chatterjis not only kept on quarreling, even to the extent of rushing to the Press maligning each other, but they also indulged in washing dirty linen in public. Both the Chatterjis had much to say against each other regarding their academic record and many things more. S.N.Das Gupta was a quiet fellow who took his defeat in a stoic manner. The tripartite struggle finally ended late in the fifties with the bifurcation of the History Department into Ancient Indian, Medieval and Modern Indian and Western History.

The English Department and its Teachers

The other teachers of the university with whom I was directly involved were N.K.Sidhanta, Cecil Roy and his elder brother F.T.Roy and the Political Science teachers V.S.Ram, V.K.N.Menon, E.Ashirvatham, Brij Mohan Sharma and Mohd. Sultan. The teachers of the two Departments as well need be mentioned with their academic achievements, as also their angularities and nuances. As pointed out earlier, Sidhanta first joined as Reader in English, and later on in 1926 he was elevated to professorship. He as well became the Dean of the Faculty of Arts in 1933. This position as head of the Faculty of Arts was held by him till 1950. With his First Class Tripos in English from Cambridge, Sidhanta had come here directly from England. Previously he was associated with the Scottish Church College, Calcutta. I was his student in the B.A. First year. He read with us Poetry and Drama. The students were spell-bound by his erudition, explanations and mastery of English language and literature. He just hold Palgrave's Golden Treasury and Shakespeare's Hamlet, which were then prescribed for detailed study and read these as if committed to memory. The prose paper covering Boswell's Dr. Johnson and his Circle was covered by Cecil Roy who was a gentleman and a good teacher

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like a devoted school master. He also took the tutorials in General English. His elder brother F.T., popularly known as Teddy Roy, taught us English Poetry in the second year, while the Prose portion was taken by Cecil Roy. The elder brother as Assistant Warden of the Hewett Hostel (now Subhas) closeby at a distance of less than a hundred metres, would come to the main building on his bicycle. He was massive in weight and was a very good eater. Both the brothers lived to-gether. Cecil Roy sometimes used magnifying glass to read marginal notes, occasionally dim with the passage of time, and had little interest in research work of any kind./ F.T.Roy had earlier taken study to read Honours in English Literature at Oxford. He had joined the Lincoln College, opposite the Exeter which I joined two decades later. He returned after keeping more than the usual terms, and as reported in the Annual Report for 1933, he could secure an Honours Degree in English (class not given). Probably the age factor and tastes, other than academic, might have deflated his interest in studies to some extent. In fact, the Department of English, had not produced by that time any teacher or student who had supplicated for the Doctorate. N.K.Sidhanta, the professor, despite his good academic career at Cambridge, did not care for it. His work entitled 'The Heroic Age of India' published by Kegan Paul, of course won the admiration of the Executive Council of the university which congratulated him. He of course delivered many lectures in the Calcutta University which awarded him Griffiths Prize. Earlier he wrote several papers based on his comparative study of the Epic Age in Ancient India and Greece in the 'Lucknow University Journal' of which he was the Joint Editor. It was reported that this subject was undertaken for doctorate research under E.J.Rapson, Professor of Sanskrit at Cambridge. Radha Kumud posed himself as Sidhanta's

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local supervisor but its veracity could not be confirmed. R.R.Sreshta formerly F.F.T.Pinto, another teacher in the English Department, presented a cynic appearance. He had his Tripos in English and Law Degrees from Cambridge, and had joined the university since its inception. He was my university tutor as well, and I had the pleasure of being invited to his place several times. I always found him very pleasing though equally sentimental. He was a man of great integrity and none could approach him for any favour. I did not have any contact with L.R.M. Brander, the only Englishman in the English Department. He looked ferocious but was reported to be genial by nature. A.V.Rao with his doctorate from London and also holding the Bar-at-Law qualification, continued to remain a temporary lecturer for a fairly long time. I was told by a senior colleague that Rao developed such a close link with Lucknow that despite his repeated attempts to find a permanent situation elsewhere, he was unsuccessful. Lucknow accepted him and here he was equally honoured late in life. He got his due after Shreshta's retirement as Professor and Head of the Department, followed by Deanship of the Faculty of Arts on Kali Prasad's appointment as Vice-chancellor, and finally he had a two-term vice-chancellorship of the university. Patience had its reward in the long run. Rao retained his baby Morris - minor car for a long time, and so also had R.R.Sreshta whose old car is occasionally seen on the road as a vintage car.

Junior Teachers

The English Department had another interesting personality Aman Ali. He had joined the university at the initial stage as a Junior lecturer. His credentials as one notices in the Lucknow University Journal, Vol. I, number I, were remarkable, with Honours

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in Persian and Philosophy, a Masters degree in the latter, and a first class Bachelor's degree in Law, all from the Calcutta University. He also studied in the University College, London and made a special study of Continental Philosophy at the Universities of Edinburgh and Brussels. Before joining the Lucknow University, he was professor in the local Shia College, then only an Intermediate one. He had an enigmatic personality and was extremely foul-tongued in his class, as reported by his students but was extremely popular with them for his jokes and liberality in awarding marks. The jokes sometimes verged on vulgarity and blasphemy. It is reported that in his relations with his colleagues there was no change in his wave length of expression.

Ashutosh Bhattacharya and Dayamoy Mitra were quiet teachers and were equally respected for their devotion to teaching. The English section of the under-graduate students under their care was considered to be the best. Bhattacharya covered the Prose texts while Mitra read Poetry and Drama. Both were plain M.As, soft spoken, unassuming and free from angularities which those with foreign qualifications were not able to rub out. They both served the university and the English Department with devotion and dedication till retirement late in the fifties. Ahmed Ali, another junior lecturer in my time was noted for his pipe and poems. He had a lot of stiffness in his behaviour. I had no contact with him. The place probably did not suit his temperament and he finally left the university. It was reported that eventually he joined the Pakistan Diplomatic Service.

<u>The Political Science Department and its head V.S.Ram</u>

The Political Science Department was headed by a short-statured, fast pacing, flamboyant and equally dynamic South Indian

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Vangal Shiva Ram. He had a distinguished career at Madras and at Harvard. He was at first appointed Reader in European History in August 1922. Political Science initially was clubbed with Western History, till its recognition as an independent subject under Ram. He continued to be the Reader Head of the Department till S.B.Smith's retirement when the History Department became one, by merging Western History with Indian History under Radha Kumud. The status of the Head of the Political Science Department was then elevated and Ram eventually had his professorship. Till then he was a disappointed and disgruntled person. He had developed some complex when others were holding professorial chairs. His foreign qualifications and experience were, however, found useful for a temporary assignment with the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva, for a year in 1936-37. Ram was an eloquent speaker, using long, sometimes incoherent sentences. He was primarily engaged in teaching post-graduate classes. He rarely lectured to the under-graduate classes - might be once or twice a year. He had his own favourites. B.M. Sharma was one of them who worked under him for his doctorate on 'Indian Federation'. He was picked up from a local school where he was teaching history and finally inducted into the university as a Lecturer in Political Science in 1933. The mentor-protege's personal relations, however, deteriorated in late forties and Ram realised that 'it is no good to be too good to a person.' More would be said about the departmental squabbles and personal bickerings in late forties. As noticed above Ram had a year's assignment at the League of Nation's Secretariat. He took a year's leave. The contenders for his post during this period of leave were the two internal candidates Nandan Menon and Eddy Ashirvatham, and Gurumukh Nihal Singh of the Banaras Hindu University. Menon, the next man in the Department,

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got this temporary post of Reader.

V.K.Nandan Menon

Menon was next in line and had put in about 10 years service at the time of his appointment as temporary Reader. His first appointment was as a temporary lecturer in the Department in November 1924. He was a plain B.A. (Hons) in Grades from the Oxford University with a good Second Class. He was lecturing on the Governments of Europe when I joined his class in 1933 and he also took the tutorials. Like his Head, he was equally short-statured, but was less garulous than his boss. As a product of the Oxford University, his intellectual horizon was broad. He kept his knowledge of the various problems really upto date for his lectures. His mastery of the subject and methodical method of exposing his theme and the clarity of expression were remarkable. His assessment of the tutorial essays was remarkable and even A- or a B+ awards were something very gratifying. Occasionally he would deliver extension lectures moving from one end of the wooden platform to another in the Malaviya Hall (then Bennett Hall), and these were so interesting that there were more people in the lecture than on the cricket field at the same time. In those days he did not write anything significant but his depth in learning clearly provided an edge over other internal and external candidates for temporary vacancy as Reader during the year of leave for Dr. V.S.Ram.

Nandan Menon, as he was known, left the university in 1948 to join the Public Service Commission, U.P. This was followed by Professorship of the newly created Department of Politics and Public Administration at Patna. Later on, he was appointed vice-chancellor of the university in 1953. Earlier he was offered the similar position at Trivandrum (Kerala). Finally, he became the

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Founder Director of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, a post which he held for several years. His last assignment was visiting Professorship at the East and West Centre, Honolulu. His friends and admirers felicitated him with a 'Presentation Volume'. The Lucknow University Institute of Public Administration was also opened by him. Menon was a frequent visitor to the National Academy of Administration in Mussoorie when I was there as Professor in the sixties. The last time I met him was in 1970 at the house of his wife Lakshmi Menon. Incidentally Kerala continues to have a matriarchal set-up. Lakshmi Menon had inherited the property from her father. Nandan Menon continued to maintain contacts with Lucknow where he had many friends and students.

Eddy Ashirvatham and other teachers

Eddy Ashirvatham was another good teacher in this Department, rather of the text book type who wrote in collaboration with his colleagues Ram and a junior one B.M.Sharma, a book in three parts entitled 'Political Theory and Modern Constitutions'. Eddy was very popular in the Y.M.C.A. circles. He left Lucknow to join the Madras University as Professor of Political Science and later on he came over to Nagpur in the same capacity. It was sometime late in fifties that he visited Lucknow and I had the pleasure of meeting him at a tea party given by the Upper India Publishing House Ltd. The next teacher B.M.Sharma had joined the Lucknow University in my time in 1933. As mentioned earlier he was a teacher in the local D.A.V. School where he was teaching history. He worked for his Ph.D. under V.S.Ram and secured his doctorate on the thesis entitled 'Indian Federation'. He also wrote a book on 'Federal Polity'. Subsequently he got his D.Litt and also his LL.B. He was a past-master in creating Ph.D.'s when he had his

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professorship late in life in the fifties. Sharma had deserted his mentor when he was failing in health, and he too was not very comfortable, mentally and physically in the end. He could neither get extension nor a U.G.C. honorarium after retirement for teachers of outstanding merit. He was virtually reduced to a skeleton when he met me last in Mussoorie on the Mall late in the sixties. Chaudhary Mohammad Sultan, a young junior lecturer, was more at home at the sports pavilion or in the staff club. He had little interest in research and never published any standard work or research paper. He left Lucknow in early fifties to join the Aligarh Muslim University as Reader in Political Science and later on secured his professorship as well there. After retirement he took some interest in political activities in his native town, Sandila, not very far from Lucknow, where he had his ancestral house and landed property. The last to join the Political Science Department in mid-thirties was A.I.Loomba. He had a good academic career. His father Deshraj Loomba was professor of Economics in the Lucknow Christian College and I had the pleasure of being his student. Avanti Lal was a Fellowship holder working on the Local Self-Covernment in U.P., but he was never successful in completing his work for the doctorate. Later on he was associated with the newly created Military Science Department as the Lecturer head. This new assignment cost him his seniority in the parent department where he was superceded by Gopinath Dhawan, a late entrant to this Department. Loomba was very social and organised cultural evenings as well as parties.

<u>The Economics Department and its Teachers</u>

The lower wing on the western side of the quadrangle at

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that time housed the Economics Department of which Radha Kumud Mookerji was the Professor Head since the very inception of the university. He was one of the first two professors. Since I did not take Economics in the under-graduate class, I did not have the occasion to study under any of the teachers. Of course, I had heard about the teachers and their attainments as also the functioning of the Department with its bickerings - which was nothing unusual in those days as well. I came to know more about Radha Kamal when I came into contact with him late in forties, and still more about him in the mid-fifties when he was for over two years the vice-chancellor of the University. The younger brother, Kamal, lacked the eloquence and expression which his brother, Kumud, had in abundance. The former was, however, more original and wrote some good books. The spart in him seems to be extinguished later in life when he started writing on all sorts of subjects not connected with his discipline in a language unintelligible, using long sentences and equally uncommon words. He drew his material from several books and jumbled these at one place without any coherence. He as well indulged in publishing his colleagues researches in his name as was reported by ~~his colleagues~~ them. As an administrator, his vice-chancellorship demands proper appraisement at an appropriate place and in a wider context.

Bhujhanga Bhushan Mukherji was the next person in the Department. Besides holding the Master's Degree of the Calcutta University, he was also a Prem Chand Roychand Scholar. He was reported to be a very good teacher, equally well informed and had a good collection of books and journals as also reports particularly of the Tariff Commission and other Economic and Cooperative Projects. He was connected with the U.P.Government as a member of several

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committees, and was also conferred the title of Rai Bahadur by the British Government. He had a stroke in the morning and died the same evening in September 1946. His collection of books and journals was donated by his son Paresh Mukherji to the University Library. Another teacher D.P.Mukherji, who joined as Lecturer in 1923, was holding a Master's Degree in History as also in Economics. His interests were much wider. He was a great connoisseur of music and was associated with the old Marris College of Hindustani Music, now Bhatkhande University. Dhurjat (D.P.) was a sociologist, an economist, a philosopher, and above all a thinker. He was later on rated as a great intellectual. I had occasional discussions with him on matters of common interest relating to Indian culture and its expansion. D.N.Majumdar, the next man in the Department, was equally talented though not versatile. He was also a brilliant product of the Calcutta University and had his Doctorate Degree from Cambridge. He was a prolific writer and was the founder Head of the Department of Anthropology after its bifurcation from the parent Economics Department early in fifties. He was the Editor of the 'Eastern Anthropologist' as also the Secretary of the Ethnographic Society - of which I became the Treasurer, and that accounted for our close association late in fifties. Majumdar too had an early death following a stroke early in 1960. The D.N. Majumdar Museum of Folk Art, located on Rama Krishna Lane, oppo. Faizabad Road, is a fitting tribute to this great anthropologist who too, like his other colleagues, had bitter relations with his former Head of the Department. I was told by him that Radha Kamal exploited him and sometimes published his researches in his name without acknowledging his help or associating him. The same was reported by D.P.Mukherji as well. Such things were not unknown

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in those days and later on many such instances were high-lighted by many research scholars against their colleagues and by some Lecturers against their Heads. In those days plagiarism and exploitation was not a common phenomenon though not unknown.

The Philosophy Department

The first floor of the western wing had the Philosophy Department headed by N.N.Sen Gupta. This department had Cameron as its Head before his elevation to the vice-chancellorship. He was succeeded by a brilliant youngman with a First class Honours Degree in the subject from the Oxford University. J.A.Chadwick joined in July 1927 and left after two years stay in 1929. Sen Gupta with a Doctorate from Harvard and a brilliant career succeeded him, He was soft spoken and a quiet fellow who never indulged in university politics. E. Ahmed Shah the Reader in the Department was from the Canning College staff. He secured his B.Litt degree from Oxford. Kali Prasad, the Lecturer in the Department, was from the Allahabad University and had worked in the leave vacancy before his permanent appointment in 1927. This Department had few students.

Sanskrit and its Head Subramani Iyer

The eastern wing of the Canning College quadrangle housed the Languages and Mathematics Departments on the first floor and Commerce and Political Science on the ground floor. Reference has been made earlier to the teachers of the Political Science department. Among the languages, Sanskrit was closer to my specialised area of study, namely Ancient Indian History. The Head of this Department was K.A. Subramani Iyer. He had a Master's degree in the subject from the London University and had joined the university

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as Reader in the subject in 1921. He spent his whole life here rising from Readership to Professorship, followed by Deanship and finally the vice-chancellorship of the university. Unfortunately for political reasons he could not complete his full term, and in the second year of his tenure was shifted to a comparatively low-key-post of vice-chancellor, Varanasi Sanskrit University.

I had occasion to meet Iyer's teachers L.D.Barnett and Jules Block in London and Paris, in 1950, and they remembered him. The former had great affection for him. He once set a paper for the M.A. Examination of the Madras University in Malayalam, and passed in on to Subramani Iyer for scrutiny. The teacher quietly sent him a pound note for this small service. Another eminent teacher of Iyer was Sylvain Levi in Paris, who died in 1936. Subramani Iyer was also a part-time Lecturer in French. He was very helpful to me in my Sanskrit studies with him in 1942, and I equally helped the students of his Department in Sanskrit Culture in the Paper on Fine Arts - covering ancient Indian Architecture, Sculpture and Painting for a few years, teaching the paper on ~~Fine Arts - architecture, sculpture and painting,~~ to his Sanskrit culture students. It would be more appropriate to record the events connected with his vice-chancellorship and the circumstances and personalities involved in his removal from Lucknow later on. His successor too did not have a comfortable time. He had to go after less than a year in office when his mentor was no longer at the helm of affairs in the State. The distance between the university and the Secretariat is not more than 2-3 Kilometres and political shadows are always cast over this centre of learning, despite its autonomous character, earlier and deeper than at any other place.

Badri Nath Shastri was another teacher of this department who

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continued for quite sometime. His name sake - Badri Nath Bhatt, Lecturer in Hindi, died in May 1934. Din Dayal Gupta who had officiated earlier was finally appointed as permanent Lecturer. He also stayed on and was eventually promoted as Reader and Professor Head of the Hindi Department. He finally retired as Dean, Faculty of Arts, in mid sixties.

Arabic & Persian Departments

Wahid Mirza was the Head of the Arabic Department with a two-men team. The other one was Khalil Ibn Mohammad Arab. Mirza was a tall, handsome fellow, with a doctorate from London. He was a lover of music in the prime of his youth and made good use of his talents and comely appearance, as also his sweet personality and suave manners, capable of enchanting any one who came in contact with him. He was in the thirties Reader-Head. He became Professor of Arabic in 1955 and finally retired as Dean of the Faculty of Arts, consequent to rotatory Deanship. He was equally proficient in Persian and Urdu and was at one time Reader in Persian. After retirement he left for Pakistan. The allied discipline Persian had Masud Hasan Rizvi as its Head. Urdu was also tagged on to this subject. This Department had few students in the post-graduate classes. The total number, however, touched 20 in 1933-34 as compared to 35 in Sanskrit and 12 in Arabic. The number of teachers was the same. Kavi Fani was the next man in Persian, and Mohammad Husain was lecturer in Urdu. Kavi Fani at one time had Wahid Mirza as a co-tenant in the same house before they parted company. Masud Hasan and Yusuf Mosavi who had later succeded Kavi Fani, continued till the end of fifties. The former lived in Nakhas - a predominently Shia mohalla, and came to the university on a Tonga. He was equally well-up in Urdu criticism. His son Nayar Masud, occasionally

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appears on the local T.V. in 'Oudh Panch' programme.

Mathematics Department and its Teachers

The Mathematics Department was headed by J.S.Strang, a short-statured Scot, sweet in temperament, suave in manners and stern in discipline. He was the Proctor of the university. He was earlier associated with the Canning College as Professor of Mathematics. He was at first appointed as Reader-Head of the Department and after sometime was promoted as Professor. During the leave vacancy of S.B.Smith he also officiated as Principal of the College. Lakshmi Narain, the next man in the Department was Reader. He was an able mathematician. The third teacher Sasadhar Banerji from the old Canning College continued to be the Lecturer. In leave vacancies Avadesh Narain Singh officiated as lecturer, and was permanently absorbed in the Department later on. His field of specialisation was Hindu Mathematics which he developed in the university with the help of Sanskrit pandits. Chandra Mohan Nath Chak, son of Jagmohan Nath Chak, Dean of the Law Faculty, was a later addition to the Department. He was a brilliant product of the Cambridge University with a Tripos in Mathematics. He was appointed in the permanent post rendered vacant by the retirement of Sasadhar Banerji, who was a lecturer in 1935. Chak eventually left the university to join the State Service and finally retired as Director of Education.

The Faculty of Law and its Reorganization

From the Faculty of Arts to the Faculty of Law in the same building, with its evening classes, reference might be made to the new set up in the teaching personnel. The reorganisation of the teaching in the Department of Law was carried out from the year

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1934, as recorded in the Annual Report for that year. As a consequence of the reorganization, two whole-time Readerships, four part-time Readerships and two part-time Lecturerships were instituted in place of the former staff consisting of six part-time Readers. In view of the resolution passed by the Executive Council, three part-time Readers - Jaikaran Nath Misra, Gulam Hasan and Chaudhary Hyder Husain - resigned their appointments. Among the new appointments, the two whole-time Readers were S.K.D.Gupta, M.A. (Cantab), LL.D. (Dublin), Bar-at-Law, and R.V.Singh, M.A., S.J.D. Bar-at-Law, D.P.Arora, M.A., LL.M., Bar-at-Law (died shortly afterwards), Kirti Prakash Misra, M.A. (Oxon), Bar-at-Law (Part-time Reader) and S.C.Das, Bar-at-Law and Naimullah Advocate as Part-time Lecturer. The new team of teachers along with the three old part-time Readers - Jag Mohan Nath Chak, Kripa Shankar Hajela and Lakshmi Shankar Misra, who continued to be on the staff, was functioning in 1935 when I joined the Faculty as an LL.B. student. As it was possible to take both the M.A. and Law Degrees in two years time, the university had attracted students from Kashmir in the North to Madras and Kerala in the south. There was no language problem as the medium of teaching was English.

The Law Teachers - S.K.Dutta Gupta & R.V.Singh

S.K.Dutt Gupta was the Dean of the Faculty. He had a brilliant academic record and had secured highest marks in Sanskrit, in the Civil Service Examination in England, but could not succeed. He had to concentrate on Law. He was a poor speaker, though a fine gentleman. He had to indulge in dictating notes on the 'Law of Torts'. He left the university after 3 years service to join as Secretary, Bengal Legislative Council. I had occasion to call on

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him at his Calcutta residence on Lansdowne Road twice, and found him very hospitable and in a reminiscent mood. R.V.Singh, the other permanent Reader, was a good organiser, a fairly good speaker, with affectation. He was also a member of the old Legislative Council. He organised the LL.M. course early in forties. Later on, he left the university to join as Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law in Delhi, when Sir Maurice Gwyer, the former Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India, was its vice-chancellor. After a few years he came back to Lucknow as Professor & Dean, Faculty of Law.

J.N.Chak & other teachers

Among the part-time Readers Chak and Kirti Prakash - both Bar-at-Law - indulged in dictating notes on the 'Law of Contracts' and 'Penal Law and Procedure', the former rather verbatim with not even a dozen front benchers taking down notes. Kirti Prakash was rather vociferous in explaining important sections of the Indian Penal Code. The notes provided by the teachers were readily available on payment from a person called Kharbanda on the Kutchery Road, in a typed form. The same method was adopted by S.C.Das who lectured on 'Roman Law'. Lakshmi Shankar Misra and Kirpa Shankar Hajela were good speakers and exponents of intricacies of law. The former lectured on 'Transfer of Property' while the latter explained principles of 'Hindu Law' which was not codified by that time. Lakshmi Shankar Misra's lectures evoked interest in the subject. He left the university before his elevation to the Bench. Hajela's lectures on 'Hindu Law' were fairly interesting and one could take down notes. So also was the case with Naimullah and his lectures on 'Mohammadan Law'.

Commerce Faculty

The Faculty of Commerce had just two lecture rooms for

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B.Com Previous and B.Com Final students. There were two permanent Readers - B.N.Das Gupta of Commerce and B.N.Chatterji of Applied Economics. Among the lecturers were D.Pant, Ahmad Hasan, and O.P. Gupta. In all there were five teachers. I did not know these teachers, and could come into contact with them only when I joined the university as a Lecturer in 1945. The Commerce Faculty had only under-graduate students for nearly twenty years. The post-graduate classes were opened early in the forties. Both Das Gupta and Chatterji spent their life in the University Service. Das Gupta was also for a short term a nominated member of the Executive Council in late fifties. The Deanship of the Faculty rotated between these two. D.Pant was probably the most brilliant teacher and equally a progressive thinker in this Faculty. He had his doctorate from the London University on the 'Commercial Policy of the Mughals'. He continued to stay on in the university and retired from here in 1950. Ahmed Husain left the university for some better assignment.

The Science Faculty and its eminent teachers

Across the road on the northern side was the Physics Block and beyond it the new Chemistry Block which was built sometime in 1927. The Botany and Zoology Blocks lie the western side separated by a road from the old canal which has a small bridge. All these still exist while additional structures to cope with the growing demands of these Science disciplines have come up, out of the Silver Jubilee Funds in 1949 in a bizzare style in strange contrast to the uniform Gothic style Canning College buildings. Wali Mohammad, a member of the Indian Educational Service, was the Head of the Physics Department. He was a brown Saheb keeping heavy moustache, and had a European wife and a number of pubs. He was an influential person and wielded great influence both in the university as well as

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in the official circle. He continued to be a member of the Executive Council, by virtue of being the Dean, Faculty of Science, between 1921-33. In that year both he and S.B.Smith were replaced by Birbal Sahni and N.K. Sidhanta as Deans. Since the Deanship was not rotatory, they both continued till their exits - the former had an early death in 1949, while the latter left Lucknow to join the Union Public Service Commission in 1950. Wali Mohammad was the University Librarian, as also in charge of the Amirud-daula Public Library. I had occasion to meet him twice or thrice, in connection with some books of the Reserved Section of the Public Library. In his relations with the members of his department and the Faculty he was reported to be cold and rough. He was equally insular. He was a strict disciplinarian, and his junior colleagues found it difficult to communicate with him. He took greater interest in building the Library from a scratch, and the new building and its design were his creations. D.B.Deodhar, the next in command, was too simple in contrast to his Head. He had his doctorate from London in the stipulated period of two years. S.N.Roy, the lecturer was a good scientist and equally ecentric. It was reported in the press that he marched with his paraphernalia to the Council House for installing his accostic equipment. He died in a lunatic asylum.

The Chemistry Department was headed by P.S.Mac Mohan who was originally from the Canning College staff. He continued to stay on in the university till his retirement in 1948 after a long and devoted service of 38 years. S.M.Sane, the next man, was the youngest son-in-law of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak - the Congress Leader, who gave the call 'Freedom is our right and we shall have it'. Sane's political alignments are not known, but he was a good teacher and was equally strict. During the Union elections, there

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could not be any canvassing near his lecture room. Hasan Zaheer was the other Reader whose appointment had created indignation at the meeting of the university court since he was the son of Wazir Hasan, the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, and rules and procedures were suspected to be circumvented in his case. He was later on superceded by A.C.Chatterji who had started as a demonstrator, and finally ended his career as Professor and Head of the Department and Dean, Faculty of Science. Later on, he became vice-chancellor of the Gorakhpur University. More would be said about him at a later stage in the history of the university. Pyarey Lal Asthana, another lecturer living at Rakabganj Kundari more than 5 miles from the university, was an unassuming simple teacher who would come to the university on foot in a close buttoned coat, cap and a cotton trouser with a big stick to support him. He put on the longest years of service but neither improved his academic qualifications nor his status. R.M.Nair, who was high-up in the teaching hierarchy, was a good teacher, though he did not have a research degree.

Birbal Sahni & K.N.Bahl

The Botany and Zoology Departments were headed by eminent scientists with the highest research qualifications from the universities of Cambridge and Oxford respectively. Birbal Sahni had joined the university as Professor, while Bahl like Radha Kumud, was initially appointed Reader with a higher start in the grade. The two Heads, however, differed temperamentally. Sahni was a nationalist-dressed in white Achkan, close fitting spotlessly clean churidar trouser and a Gandhi cap, while Bahl, like Wali Mohammad, with whom he had good equation, was a Brown Saheb. Sahni's relations with his colleagues were cordial because of his patronising attitude

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and free access to him. Bahl, on the other hand, maintained distance with his colleagues. G.S. Thapar, a distinguished Zoologist with a London Doctorate, who was Reader in the department, had strained relations with Bahl. Complaints and counter complaints resulted in the institution of an enquiry committee. It gave its verdict against Thapar who lost his sub-wardenship of the Meston Hostel, while Bahl was advised to have better relations with his colleagues. M.B.Lal was then a Lecturer in the department. He was quiet and unassuming, and eventually became Professor and Head of the Department in 1954. Later on he had a full 3 years term of vice-chancellorship between 1969-72. S.K.Mukherji, the Reader in the Botany Department, was an energetic person, because of his association with the University Training Corps - popularly called U.T.C. and was second in command for all the battalions. He died in the hospital after an unsuccessful stomach operation in 1934. During the Bihar Earthquake he took an active part in providing relief. H.P.Chaudhary, the next man, had failed to secure his doctorate from London and he was eventually superceded with the appointment of S.N.Das Gupta, brother of B.N.Das Gupta as Reader in the Department. There were several other junior members of the staff in both the departments, particularly S.K.Pandey and A.Ramachandra Rao in Botany, and Jagdishwar Dayal and S.M.Das in Zoology.

The Medical Faculty-Eminent Physicians

As the university has its two constituent colleges, besides the nucleus Canning College, reference might as well be made to the King Georges Medical College and the Isabella Thobourn College - with their professors and teachers. The Medical College was opened in 1911 and was affiliated to the Allahabad University till 1921. Among its teachers and members of the visiting staff, reference

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has already been made to those in the twenties, mostly recruited from the Indian Medical Service and the Provincial Medical Service. They were attached to the Departments of Medicine, Surgery, Radiology, Opthamology, Medical Jurisprudence and Obsterics and Gynaecology. Lt. Col. H.Stott of the Indian Medical Service was attached to the Department of Pathology and was also its Principal, succeeding Saidur Zafar Khan. He continued for a fairly long time. Lt. Col. G.T.Burke was the Professor of Medicine. He also belonged to the Indian Medical Service and was here on deputation for nearly five years. His successor was Colonel R.D.Alexandar, M.B. (Cantal), M.R.C.P. (London) of the Indian Medical Service, who joined in November 1935. B.N.Vyas of the Provincial Medical Service was Head of the Department of Pharmacology. Hargovind Sahai was Lecturer in Medicine and so also was B.B.Bhatia. T. Bahadur was the Honorary physician of the Skin sub-section. I had occasion to meet practically all these physicians. Burke and Vyas had treated me for renalcolie in August 1933 when I was admitted in the students ward. While Burke was not interested in private practice, Vyas was the top most physician and was in great demand in the city. He charged Rs.32/- for a visit. Har Govind Sahai, though a Lecturer - an L.M.P. from Lahore - had a good clinical sense and he too had a good practice. The requisite qualification of a post-graduate degree was waived in his case, as also in that of C.P.Misra, his very close friend of the Department of Opthamology, when both were promoted as professors. B.B.Bhatia who had succeeded Vyas of the Pharmacology Department as its Head, was made Professor of Medicine succeeding Har Govind Sahai late in forties much to the consternation of a young budding physician of the Medicine Department, S.S. Misra.

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Both Har Govind Sahai and Chandrika Prasad Misra were close friends in the college as also outside. They moved on the same wave-length, with this difference that Misra was very fond of chewing betels which he had from a particular betel shop in Chowk. It is reported that when both went to England, with their families, Misra carried with him several dhoolis of pan-betel leaves along with tobacco and masala Zarda.

The Surgery Department
Eminent Surgeons

The Department of Surgery which was earlier headed by R.N.Bhatia, was in the thirties headed by Capt. K.S.Nigam, a member of the Provincial Medical Service, who retired in 1946. He had several strings to his bow. He at first lived opposite Rifah-i-Am in Golaganj and later on shifted to the professor's Bungalow in the Medical College. On retirement he had his clinic at his residence near the China Bazar Court. He was also the Secretary of the Local Tuberculosis League. The next in command was Sankata Narain Mathur who was Reader, and an expert Surgeon. He eventually rose to be the Professor, and finally Principal of the Medical College. He had developed certain angularities and was reported to be rough and snobbish in public relations. He equally suffered from superiority complex which caused him loss of face and his job in the college early in 1952. The event is worth reporting. The lapse either due of over-dose of anaesthesia or his personal negligence caused the death of the young son of a civil servant who moved the Chancellor - K.M.Munshi - for taking action against the delinquent surgeon. Munshi gave his verdict after proper enquiry and thorough evaluation of evidence against Mathur, who eventually had to resign. He shifted to his house on the university road where he had his

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private clinic. He was invited by the Superintendent of the College, Col. Tandon, to extricate the bullet from the skull of one Medical student Gender who was shot at by a sub-inspector during the students' agitation in 1952. The surgeon's knife had become ineffective, if not blunt. Gender died. Mathur once addressed the University teachers Research Association late in the fifties on the lawns of the Chemistry block. I used to meet him in Mussoorie early in sixties where he lived closeby in the Charleville area on the road to the Company garden.

Tribeni Prasad, the Lecturer, was also the medical officer attached to the Canning College. His wife was an Honorary Magistrate and also a member of the Women's League. She was more popular in the Lucknow Circles than her husband.

Other Teachers

T. Bahadur, the Hony. Skin Specialist, was conspicuous with his white Gandhi cap on a two-piece suit. One could see him moving out in a red Cheverlet car - an old model running at less than 20 miles an hour speed, a little more than the speed of a cyclist. He had his clinic in Aminabad, facing the Amin-ud-daula Park - the scene of many political meetings of different political parties. T. Bahadur was also the Honorary Surgeon (Veneral). The other surgeons included Goil and Sampath - as Honorary Dental ones, and R.N.Misra and A.Rahman, connected with the Ear, Nose and Throat. The Dental surgeons sitting on alternate days in a small room at the first floor of the present Orthopaedic outdoor building, had very few patients. In those days there was only provision for extracting tooths, and not of making dentures. Sampath continued even after the setting up of a full-fledged Dental Department with its separate building, but had to leave after some enquiry. Goil,

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with his clinic adjoining Rifah-i-am, was more interested in his hukka - Indian long pipe - in his clinic and he left even earlier. R.N.Misra eventually became the Head of this newly created department of Ear, Nose and Throat, while Rahman who had his clinic in Aminabad left for Pakistan. One is not in a position to record the research contribution of these teachers of the Medical College which is none of a specialised nature and beyond the competence of a generalist.

Other Departments and their teachers

About the other Heads of Departments, Raghunandan Lal - the Radiologist - was a polished gentleman, very meticulous in the upkeep of his house and the environment. His Mussoorie house - Ekanta on the Chakrata road to the Kempty Hall - appeared like an English county house, well maintained and noted for its aesthetic beauty in a natural scenic background. His son, B.N.Lal, a good friend, stepped in his father's place late in sixties. He, like his father, also retired as Principal of the Medical College. There was of course a sharp difference in the attitude and approach to life and men and matters between the two. Of the other clinical departments, B.G.S. Acharya - the Opthalmic Surgeon - was a quiet gentle and sophisticated. He was internationally known. Sometimes he attended to out-patients and it was a pleasure to meet him. His junior C.P.Misra was more clever, being a local person, and his relations with his Head were not very pleasant. I remember he enjoyed the remarks made by some student against the Professor at a dinner in a relations place. Misra had joined that coetric which was anti-establishment and even after retirement he continued to take interest in the university affairs as a nominated member of the Executive Council in late fifties.

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The Medico-Legal section was headed by J.P.Modi who was an authority in his field being the author of a book entitled 'Medical Jurisprudence'. Both the Legal and Medical men still find it of interest. He was occasionally called as an expert witness in legal-medico cases. One such case was the Bhilasia murder case in which he gave his evidence before the District Judge, Lucknow. The courtroom was full with medical students. That was late in 1943 and Modi had left nearly 10 years earlier. Among the noted Obsteric Surgeons and Gynaecologists, A.Siret was incharge of the recently opened Queen Mary's out-patient department, while the children's out-patient cases were handled by T.S.Iyer, wife of the Sanskritist K.A.Subramani Iyer. Later on, G.M.Marchant joined as the full-fledged professor of this department and Head over-all incharge of Queen Mary's Hospital.

The non-clinical departments - those of Anatomy and Physiology - had A.H.Siddiqui and W.Burridge at Heads. Burridge was associated with the Medical College more or less since the inception of the university. He was also the Joint-Editor of the 'Lucknow University Journal'. His researches in his field had won him international recognition and he was being quoted in text books on the subject. The University Executive Council and the Court passed resolutions congratulating him on his significant research contribution. Siddiqui who joined late in 1932 after the post of Professor of Anatomy was vacated owing to the transfer of Cap. B.S. Nat to Lahore. He was a former student of the university, and besides the Master's Degree in Surgery (Anatomy), he was also a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. He was reported to be vindictive and one of his students - an old friend slightly senior in school who retired as Civil Surgeon - took five chances

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to clear his M.B.B.S. Part I Examination. This young man - a married student with children - had the tenacity to struggle. Now several cases have been reported from the Local and Kanpur Medical Colleges of students of the Medical Faculty - both under-graduates and post-graduates - who had to suffer at the hands of their Professor-Heads. There have been some cases of suicide or attempt to commit it as well. Several agitations have also been held against stern professors.

The Isabella Thobburn College

The Isabella Thobburn College - an associate recognised college since the inception of the University - catered to the under-graduate studies of the girl students for the B.A. and B.Sc. examinations, as also for the Licentiate in teaching. Its history is already recorded. During the thirties the number of students in this institution rose from 61 in 1931 to 93 in 1936. These consisted mostly of resident students - 49 in 1931 and 76 in 1936. The college hostel had provision for accommodating post-graduate girl students as well. In 1931 - the post-graduate girls in residence included two doing research, one M.Sc. and five M.A. The teaching faculty of the college was recognised by the university with a suitable status accorded to the teachers as Readers in the subject and a small token sum was given to them from the university funds. The Principal of the College in the thirties was an American Lady Dr. (Miss) M.F.Shannon while the remaining staff members included Indian teachers as well. The students occasionally participated in the extra-curricular activities of the university and in students parliament and Union. The popular subjects of study in this institution were English, Indian History and Political Science.

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Extension and Extre-mural Lectures

A notable feature of the academic life in the university was to afford the members of the staff and the students ample opportunities to come into contact with eminent professors of other universities and other distinguished scholars visiting Lucknow. Extension lectures were accordingly arranged. These were from eminent persons visiting Lucknow as also from the members of the university teaching staff. The list given in the Annual Reports from the year 1931 - 1936 mentions eminent international and national personalities and the subjects of their lectures. These include Sir James Arthur Salter, Director of Economics and Financial Sections in the League of Nations on 'India and the League of Nations', Dr. A.D. Lindsay, Master of Balliol College, Oxford University on 'Public Opinion' and Dr. Arnold D. McNair, Professor of International Law, Cambridge University, and Tagore Professor of Law, Calcutta University - 1931-32 on 'Law of the Air'. Prof. M. Habib of the Aligarh Muslim University gave a talk on 'Modern Persia'. The list for the year 1932 notices 24 extension lectures, including 7 by Birbal Sahni, 2 by Radha Kumud Mookerji on Ashoka, and one each by V.K.N.Menon, D.N.Majumdar, S.N.Roy and H.L.Dey from the University. The guest speakers included Mukundi Lal, who talked on 'The Himalayan School of Painting', Gurmukh Nihal Singh, C. Maya Das, M. Zafar Khan and two ladies (Miss Anna Solig of the International University Service of Germany & Mrs. Ramson Kehler) who spoke on 'The Youth and the New World Order'. In 1933 a British Debating Team consisting of A.W.J.Greenwood of Balliol College, Oxford, J.C.McGulvary of the University of Manchester, and Jack Jones of the University College of Aberystwyth visited Lucknow and a joint debate took place in the Bennett Hall on

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November 7, 1933. The university participants included D.D.Khosla, B.A., Iftikar Husain and Tikku.Iftikar was my friend from the Christian College days. He later on became the President of the Union. It was a very interesting event held under the auspices of the University Union and was presided over by R.N.Gurtoo. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Paranjpye, was present. Gurtoo made some disparaging remarks against the Vice-Chancellor, the patron of the University Union. The latter quietly swallowed the chagrin at that time but he issued a show-cause notice to Gurtoo asking him to explain his conduct and be prepared for expulsion. Poor Gurtoo had no alternative but to tender an unqualified apology. It was rumoured that Radha Kamal Mukherji who was the supervisor of Gurtoo for his Ph.D. research in Economics department pleaded on his behalf to the Vice-Chancellor. Another such incident happened later on in 1936 about which it would be possible to record in great detail. The Students' Union was no doubt functioning normally and it would be better to present a comprehensive picture of students' activities - literary and cultural - during the period of Paranjpye's vice-chancellorship.

Important Lectures delivered in the First tenure of Paranjpye

The Extension Lectures delivered during the year 1933 included those by the university teachers numbering seven and one by an American scholar, Sailer Mathews, on 'American Ideals' for which he was paid an honorarium of Rs.50/-. Several other lectures of a general nature were as well delivered by the teachers of the University on subjects relating to General Science, Philosophy and contemporary political events. The year 1934 had many interesting lectures, including a series of three lectures on 'Rationalism in

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Practice' by the Vice-Chancellor, R.P.Paranjpye. The learned speaker defined Rationalism as 'that mental attitude which believes in the supremacy of reason and aims at establishing a system of philosophy, verifiable by knowledge and independent of all assumptions and authority'. This approach is similar, if not a part of the secular movement started by Holyoake and Bradlaugh in the mid of the nineteenth century. One is not certain if Paranjpye was an atheist, but it was well-known that he was not very particular about his caste. His daughter Shakuntala had married a Russian. Again, the list of Extension Lectures includes a solitary one by an outsider - Dr. G. Hubener, Head of the Department of English at the University of Bonn, on 'the Youth Movement and German Universities'. A similar theme 'Bolshevism, Fascism and Nazism' was the subject of the lecture by V.K.Nandan Menon. I remember there was a cricket match that day, and there were more people in the Bennett Hall than on the field. Moving from one end of the wooden platform to the other, Menon provided a good treat, explaining and expounding the political ideology and thinking of these schools and their shirts. In fact, Fascism has come to symbolise an indoctrinated and ingrained code of conduct on the part of the cadets and members in uniform.

Lectures during the second term

Between 1935-38, the second term of Paranjpye's Vice-Chancellorship, 10 Extension Lectures and another 13 organised by the Extra Mural Instruction Committee were delivered in 1935. The inaugural one was delivered by the vice-chancellor on 'The Beginning of Mathematics'. The lecture schedule included subjects like 'the genesis of abstract ideas of measurement' and 'development of language'. The subject of the evolution of Cosmos was taken up by

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Wali Mohammad in his talk. There were several other lectures relating to Democracy, Citizenship, Sociology, Nationalism and Internationalism, the Rights of Man, Dictatorship,versus Democracy, Indus Valley Civilization, Development of the Science of Language, Development of Hindi Literature in the Pre-Mughal Period and Arts and Crafts in India. The last two were delivered by Sukhdeva Bihari Misra and A.K.Haldar respectively. Two lectures on 'Some Aspects of Arts and Literature in Japan' by Prof. Y. Nogouchi of Japan were well received by the members of the staff and students which had assembled in the Bennett Hall on 11th and 12th December. The Poet-Laureate of Japan was paid only Rs.150/- for the lecture.

Tagore's visit

Another important personality to visit the university and deliver lectures was the Indian Poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore. A small snap of the gathering with the poet sitting on a chair in the quadrangle with the audience sitting round him on the ground reminds one of the Shantiniketan atmosphere. A committee was earlier formed by some members of the teaching staff and students to collect funds for the purse to be presented to the Poet for his Institution which at that time was in financial difficulties. The purse was presented by S.N.Das Gupta of the European History Department. The Poet stayed in Lucknow for four days and was the guest of N.K.Sidhanta. There was a group photo of the University Union Executive Committee members with the poet. It is a pity that the university neither contributed anything since there is no reference of any payment to him in the minutes nor does the visit figure in official records. It is only noticed in the short Report of the President of the Union for the second half of the session 1935-36 by Pushpavati Narain. Several other leaders as well addressed the students. These included Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Acharya J.B.Kriplani,

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Sampurnanand and Govind Ballabh Pant, then Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, popularly called the 'Frontier Gandhi' addressed a mammoth gathering of students and teachers on December 2, 1934 on 'Communal Unity'. I had attended this meeting. The Bennett Hall was full. The Khan jeered at 'Hindu Pani' and 'Musalman Pani' supplied at the Railway Stations. It was all Hindustani pani or Indian water.

The Events of 1936

The year 1936 was more eventful since the All-India Congress Committee meeting and the Indian National Congress Session were held in the city. The venue was Moti Nagar - then an open area, and now completely colonised with residential houses, a Bengali Gaudiya temple and an Intermediate College, as also several other institutions. Gandhiji was staying in the Bungalow opposite the present vice-chancellor's residence. It was later on purchased by S.N.Mathur of the Surgery Department. Now it has been pulled down for some bigger complex to be set up by the Modis. Gandhiji held his evening prayers here on the lawn. His private secretary, Mahadeva Desai, was staying with Radha Kumud Mookerji. Originally Gandhiji was to stay with him. None of the Congress Leaders addressed the students' gathering in the university. Examinations were in progress and neither the university authorities nor the Union Executive Committee took any interest.

The Lecture Programme

A number of distinguished people visited the university from August 1936 onwards and addressed the teachers and students. These included Bhula Bhai Desai, Sarojini Naido, her brother Harendra Nath Chattopadhya, Acharya J.B.Kriplani, K.M.Ashraf of

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the foreign and political department of the All India Congress Committee office. The Dutch Art historian, Herman Goetz, gave a lecture with lantern slides on 'Life and Art' in Mughal India' on January 18, 1937. Harendra Nath gave a recital of his poems on December 22, 1936. The extension lectures delivered during the year, as recorded in the Report, are only 4 - the two external speakers were Joseph B. Niderl, Professor, Newyork University, on 'Micro-chemistry', and H.M. Boulvois of South Africa on 'Mystic India'. In 1938 there is a solitary reference to two lectures delivered by Professor R.A.Fisher, F.R.S. of the London University, with an honorarium of Rs.200 plus one single first class and one third class fare from Calcutta to Lucknow.

The University Convocation

The university convocation generally held in the month of December was an occasion of great importance to the students, particularly those who were conferred degrees. The word 'convocation' is defined 'as an assembly of persons convoked for some specific purpose'. Originally a Synod, constituted by statute and called together to deliberate on ecclesiastical matters, at Oxford it connoted a great assembly of the university consisting of all qualified members. Here in the university, the procedure began with the arrival of the procession consisting of members of the Academic Council, the Executive Council, the Deans, the Vice-chancellor, and the Chancellor along with the Guest-speaker, invited to deliver the address. The procession was headed by the Registrar. All the members put on their academic gowns and hoods - the colour of the gown however varied according to the academic attainments, as also the status. The doctors - not the medical ones, but those awarded the degree either of Philosophy or of

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Science or of Medicine etc. put on red gowns with different coloured borders. The Green, golden-threaded velvet gowns of the Chancellor and the Vice-chancellor were conspicuous. After the Chancellor, who presided over the function or the vice-chancellor in his absence had taken their seats on the dias, the Registrar announces that 'the assembly had been called to confer on the candidates the respective degrees'. The Chancellor then commanded that 'let the candidates be presented'. The respective Deans then addressed the Chancellor as follows- 'Sir, I present to you the following candidates and pray that they be admitted to the degree of such and such. When he had read the list of such candidates they then proceeded in a line to take their degrees from the hands of the Chancellor. The latter proclaims that 'by virtue of the authority vested in me as the chancellor of the university, I admit you this day to the Degree of .... and I charge you throughout your life to prove worthy of this degree. This procedure continued till all the candidates had been admitted to various degrees.

The order of presentation was - D.Litt ; Ph.D. ; D.Sc. ; LL.D. ; M.D. ; M.S. ; M.A. ; M.Sc. ; LL.M. ; LL.B. ; B-A.(Hons) ; B.Sc.(Hons) ; B.A.(Rass); B.Sc. (Pass) ; M.B.B.S. ; B.Com ; Diploma in Teaching ; Diplomas in Arabic ; Diplomas in Persian ; Diploma in Sanskrit.

Innovations

The procedure followed since 1952 has become a little more elaborate with the Chancellor reading the verses in Sanskrit from the Taittareya Upanishad enjoining the new graduates to observe certain rules of conduct and morality, like speaking the truth and following the code of morality etc. What was at one time - a set of questions asked and the reply given by the candidates in chorus. 'I do promise' is now more affirmative in accordance with the Upani-

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shadic rite of Samavartana or Sacred Bath ceremony which the pupils took, and the preceptor, while bidding farewell to his pupils, gave them a piece of advice to be followed in life. Convocation, thus, signified the culminating part of the stage of studentship, and the preparation for the next stage - the life of a house holder. The convocation provided that sense of exhilaration, that release of energy and that buoyancy of spirit characterising liberation from the state of discipline to one in which the person as a house holder had to observe self-imposed rules of ethics and morality. Here in the university it was the last occasion for meeting old friends wishing them good luck in the myriad situations of daily life.

Convocation Addresses

Among the distinguished persons who addressed the University Convocation in early thirties were Dr. Sir Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan (1931), Mr. C.Y. Chintamani (1932), Sir P.S. Sivaswami Aiyangar (1933), Sir Malcom Hailey (1934), Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha (1935), Sir Purshottam Das Thakur Das (1936) and Mr. M.R.Jaikar (1937).

The Annual Convocation of 1933

Extracts from the convocation addresses of distinguished scholars, statesmen and top-most educationists and governor-chancellors have been recorded till 1932. The convocation for 1933 was held on the 9th December 1933 and the address was delivered by Sir P.S. Sivaswamy Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D. In his address he laid stress on the importance of the quality and efficiency of the university providing extension of knowledge by means of original research and producing highly educated citizens as possible. The functions of teaching and research should not be separated. The

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university teacher was enjoined to show to his pupils the way to acquire knowledge for themselves. In this context the personality of the teacher was equally important and it might be worthwhile availing of the talents of eminent foreign scholars who had to leave their country. The success of the university is judged by the extent to which it had succeeded in moulding the intellectual tastes and habits of its alumni and by their attainments - character and culture. The university should also kindle in the students a spirit of intellectual curiosity, an interest in the world around us, a wide outlook on life, with sympathies, the continuation of the aesthetic sense and a right appreciation of human values. He as well laid stress upon the necessity of cultivating the habits of study and sound judgement, and taking a wide interest in the affairs of the world. Sir Sivaswamy also warned against the spirit of communalism intensifying mutual distrust and creating ill-will among communities. The new graduates were exhorted to have integrity, excellence and wisdom as their motto : integrity in the large sense of the word, excellence in the quality of achievements and wisdom in the ordering of their life-style and outlook upon the world.

The available Annual Reports provide some interesting bits of information regarding the number of candidates who were admitted to the convocation. In the Convocation of 1931 held on December 5, 631 candidates were admitted as against 485 in the previous year. Out of these 41 were women students against 21 in the last year. One candidate qualified for Ph.D., 93 for M.A., 9 B.A. (Hons.) and 211 B.A. (Pass). In Science, 19 secured their M.Sc. degree, 6 B.Sc. (Hons) and 57 B.Sc.(Pass) ; in Medicine there was 1 M.D., 14 D.P.H. and 41 M.B.B.S., 102 secured their Law Degrees, 16 B.Com and 9

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Diploma in Teaching. The next year's convocation was held in a difficult situation. The pandal erected on the grounds of the Canning College quadrangle for the convocation, as usual, caught fire the previous night and the entire pandal with chairs, loud-speakers etc. was burnt out. The convocation was no doubt held in the open. The Chancellor presided over the Convocation and as mentioned earlier, Chintamani delivered the address. The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred on Pt. Jagat Narain, the previous Vice-chancellor. 2 candidates were admitted to Ph.D., 77 M.A., 12 B.A. (Hons), 138 B.A. (Pass) and in the Faculty of Science 30 M.Sc., 3 B.Sc. (Hons), 53 B.Sc. (Pass), 2 M.S., 2 D.P.H., 35 M.B.B.S. In 1934, 763 candidates were admitted to the Degrees against 638 in the previous year. These included 34 women candidates against 31 of the previous year, including a lady graduate, the first from a Taluqdar family. She was also the recipient of a special medal awarded on behalf of the British India Association. There was not much variation in the number of candidates in all the Faculties, except that of Law, which had 221 candidates against 102 in the previous year.

The Annual Convocation of 1934

In 1934 the total number of candidates who were admitted to various degrees was 732 against 763 of the preceding year, including 1 Ph.D., 1 D.Sc., 89 M.A., 33 M.Sc., 175 B.A., 50 B.Sc., 4 M.D., 2 M.S., 45 M.B.B.S., 190 Law and 30 B.Com. Sir Malcon Hailey presided over the convocation held on 26th November 1934 and delivered the convocation address which was the shortest, of just nine pages. In his address he posed the question whether the growing nationalist feeling of India might tend to regard culture due to European influences as prejudicial to India's

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development on the lines best suited to her own circumstances and the characteristics of her people ? It was earlier proposed by some scholar that 'European learning may be good ; European culture may be good ; their government, their laws, everything may be good ; but each of these helps to rivet the fetters of our servitude'. Sir Malcom did admit the mischief of the considerable period of cultural alienation during which the British mind measured Indian ideas and institutions solely by the test of their approach or otherwise to those of Great Britain. It was an age of spiritual beliefs, strongly held and dogmatically expressed. As regard the defensive sheath put up by the Indian nationalists against European values, and those of India supreme, Hailey tried to put the accounts straight. He proposed that it would not be possible to break with all the associations flowing from the use of our literature and modes of thought. They had gone too far and sunk too deep. The most intense patriotism could hardly nationalise science. Indian national consciousness was itself largely the circumstance of which they then complained. He firmly believed that it was only in alliance with a form of culture which was tolerant of every variety of thought or custom save that which offended the spirit of liberty that India could find the fulfilment of her best self, and give to all her people that great future for which we all alike prayed.

The Annual Convocation of 1935

The 1935 convocation had a special attraction for me. I was to receive my Bachelors degree in Arts. The total number of candidates receiving degrees was 857. That year one candidate received his doctorate in Science, 141 M.A., 37 M.Sc., 1 M.D., 225 B.A.(Pass), 65 B.Sc.(Pass), 36 M.B.B.S., 254 LL.B., 16 B.Com. The

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Honours graduates were in Arts 34 and in Science only 4. The convocation address, delivered by Sachidananda Sinha, Bar-at-Law of Patna, was audible in all parts of the assembly, thanks to the public address system installed by the Physics Department. At that time loud-speakers had not come in the market on a grand scale. Sachidanand Sinha read only a part of his address which was a master piece of English prose. He had an operation sometime back and could not stand for long ; so the rest of the address was read by Sidhanta. The Introductory part of the address is worth quoting since it sounds rhetorical. 'As I rise to address', said the grand sire, 'two thoughts are upper most in my mind. The first is a keen sense of appreciation for the honour you have done me to address you for which you have my sincerest thanks. The second is to greet you - youngmen and women and welcome you as the latest batch of recruits to the fast-growing and ever-expanding phalanx of the most enlightened and cultured community in India. The success that you have achieved under trying and difficult circumstances deserves admiration, appreciation and congratulation. May God grow you length of days in your right hand and success and honour in your left, and may you redound yourself to the credit of this university which has admitted you this day to the degree and placed on you its hallmark of distinction.'

'I am particularly gratified to find here a number of young ladies who have taken their degrees in various branches of learning. It is truism that as compared with the progress of education amongst men that amongst women is still inadequate, and I would appeal to you to bear in mind that you have to make efforts if you want to make women educated like yourself. If human life could be compared to an orchestra, I may compare the men to the

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louder instruments, the trombone, the cornet, the clashing cymbals - their work being stirring, strong, courageous and confident, while women may be compared to the smaller instruments with their dulcet sounds, soft notes and tender under tones - each being indispensable to the other for the completeness of the Master Musician's task for the advancement of humanity.'

The long address of Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha noticed the importance of the year 1935 as the centenary year of Macaulay's famous Minute, and the epoch-making Resolution of Bentinck in which was laid down that the 'great object of the British Government ought to be the promotion of European literature and science among the natives of India'. The results of university education as contemplated were as well surveyed in this address. Sinha appealed to the young graduates to place before themselves high and noble ideals including regeneration of the great and historic country, as might not be unrealistic. They were as well enjoined to be vigilant in the elevation of their character and also of those of others nearer to them. New duties were laid before them and besides revising the old standards of ideals and conduct in the light of the ever-changing conditions in the world, the mind should be trained to make it responsive to new lines of thought and action. It was only by proper conservation and assimilation that the culture of the East and that of the West could be combined, thus falsifying the half truth that they could never meet.

The learned Barrister inspired the young graduates with the following lines - the soul-stirring ones of Wordsworth :

Still glides the stream, and shall for ever glide,
The form remains, the function never dies ;
While we, the brave, the mighty and the wise,
We men, who in our morn of youth defied;
The elements must vanish - be it so ;
Enough, if something for our hands have power,

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To live and act and serve the future hour ;
And if, as toward the silent tomb we go,
Through love, through hope and faith's transcendent doves,
We feel that we are greater than we know.

I had occasion to meet the grand old man of Bihar in 1937 and maintained my relations with him through correspondence and calling on him in Patna and at Ranchi. The last time I met him was in 1946 in Patna. As the oldest member of the Constituent Assembly, he was its Interim President. He died in 1950.

The Annual Convocation of 1936

The convocation of 1936 is memorable for conferring the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature upon Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Ex-Minister of Education, U.P. and Sir J.P.Srivastava, the then Minister of Education. Another ex-Minister, C.Y.Chintamani was also to be honoured, but he did not attend the convocation. The total number of candidates presented was 754, including three who qualified for the degree of Doctor of Science. The convocation was presided over by the Chancellor, Sir Harry Haig, and the address was delivered by Sir Purshottam Das Thakur Das of Bombay. He made a special reference to the problem of unemployment confronting a majority of the graduates who were leaving the portals of the university. Some extracts from his address may be given here for stressing the importance of Commerce in society and its functional approach. Sir Purushottam pointed out that the greater the diversity of currency and trade relations, the greater would be the field for skill and specialisation on the part of the man of commerce whose function was to see that the social machine worked and worked smoothly, specialization in the marketing of goods and services was what commerce required and such works alone could effectively bring the educated men in contact with real life. The adoption of the commercial career

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by university men was one of the most direct and effective ways of establishing normal contact with the Indian village with a view to bring about such uplift. The qualities, which were needed for a successful and progressive nation could to a large extent, be developed by adequate efforts in the commercial sphere. The necessary qualities for a commercial or an industrial career included integrity, industry, perseverance and enterprise. Other qualities needed were tact, reasonableness, personality, capacity to think for oneself, courage to shoulder responsibility at the right time, clear thinking, a will to face facts and take quick decisions. Honesty had always paid in the long run. One should, therefore, be honest and industrious which included genius and pain. Genius was an infinite capacity to take pains - it was ninety-five per cent perspiration and one per cent inspiration, as pointed out by Eddison. As an industrialist, Sir Purshottam visualised adequate opportunities for young graduates in commercial and industrial spheres, with their proper roles in improving marketing and in banking and modern industry. He stressed on the need to change the mentality of the graduates from clerical to commercial fields of avocation.

The number of candidates Facultywise, who were conferred degrees, was - M.A. 140, B.A. (Hons) 45, B.A. (Pass) 230, M.Sc. 44, B.Sc. (Hons) 6, B.Sc. Pass 64, M.D. 1, M.B.B.S. 43, Law 93, Commerce B.Com. 32, Diploma in teaching 10 and in oriental languages 39 in all.

The Honorary Degrees Controversy

The conferment of the Honorary Degrees had created many ripples in the otherwise placid waters of the university. The matter of conferring Honorary Degrees formed part of the purview

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of the Academic Council. The recommendation of names was sent to the Executive Council for approval and finally the assent of the Court was required before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation. In cases of urgency the Chancellor could act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only. The Council at its meeting on Friday, the 6th November 1936, considered the recommendation of the Academic Council on the subject of conferring the Honorary Degrees, and approved the list sent to it. It further resolved that subject to the assent of the Court and confirmation by the Chancellor, under Statute 14, the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature be conferred upon the following distinguished persons at the next Convocation :-

1. C.Y.Chintamani, M.L.C., Ex.Minister of Education, U.P.
2. Rai Rajeshwar Bali, M.L.C., Ex. Minister of Education, U.P.
3. The Hon'ble Sir J.P.Srivastava, M.L.C., Minister of Education, U.P.

The University Court at its special meeting held on 16th November 1936 after passing a Condolence Resolution on the death of Dr.G.N. Chakravartti, who died since the last meeting of the Court, took up for consideration, the recommendations of the Academic Council and the Executive Council on the subject of conferring Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters on the three distinguished gentlemen at the next Convocation. The resolution to this effect was moved by N.K.Sidhanta and seconded by Birbal Sahni. The Vice-chancellor explained the position to the members of the Court before the discussion started. Till that time only six honorary degrees had been conferred. These included two on the Chancellors - Sir Harcourt Butler and Sir Malcom Hailey, three on the Vice-chancellors - Dr. Cameron, Dr. Chakravarti and Pt. Jagat Narain, and one on

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Colonel General Sprawson. In tracing the history of the proposal made a few months back that the Honorary Degree be conferred upon Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, a small committee of members of all bodies was formed to go into the matter. That committee by a majority vote came to the conclusion that during these days, probably on account of political considerations, no degree be given that year. This report came before the Academic Council, which endorsed the decision of the committee by a bare majority with the casting vote of the Chairman. Later on, two requisitions were sent for a fresh meeting of the Academic Council to reconsider the issue de novo. After certain negotiations were carried on by the officiating Vice-Chancellor (in the absence of Paranjpye), it was decided to add two more names of the former Ministers of Education.

The Court Meeting & Encounters

The Vice-chancellor Dr. Paranjpye in his address enjoined the members not to take into consideration the political views of these gentlemen but only their contribution towards the development of the university, financially through the Government and otherwise. Sir Jwala was helpful in providing the playground opposite the Vice-Chancellor's Lodge to the University, despite many hurdles. Further, whatever might have been his political views, his genial culture and intelligence and ability were always appreciated by all sections of the public. Honorary degrees, according to him, were conferred by various universities on people of distinction in any walk of life, and the three names proposed that day were eminently such that they deserved to be honoured by the university.

Harkaran Nath Misra moved an amendment that the third name be deleted while Brij Nath Sharga wanted the Academic and the Execu-

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tive Councils to reconsider the matter. A number of speakers participated in this discussion, including Hardhian Chandra, the Treasurer Sheikh M. Habibullah, Sridhar Misra, and C.B.Gupta and others. Gupta's prejudicial remarks against Srivastava need not be quoted. He mentioned that out of 66 members of the Academic Council, only 26 were present on the day when the question of conferment of Honorary degrees was considered and only 22 voted, viz. only one-third of the Academic world of this university was for this resolution. In spite of this negative posture, a group of gentlemen went round in support of the move and got signatures for the requisition of a special meeting of the Academic Council and eventually got this resolution passed. Gupta asked if all this was dignified ? Did it add to the dignity of the university and also of the man on whom you were going to confer that degree ? Was there any grace left ? If Sir Jwala Prasad had little self-respect he should refuse this degree and should not accept it. N.K.Sidhanta who had moved the resolution took pride in the fact that the then Minister of Education was formally of the learned profession and he took pride in his political elevation as was also the case with the then Vice-Chancellor who was Minister of Education and formally belonged to the learned profession. There was a division first on the amendment and it was lost by 11 against 75. Only two teachers of the university voted for the reconsideration. On the main resolution, the voting was 65 in favour and 8 against. It was done by show of hands, and was carried amidst applause.

R.P.Paranjpye's version

R.P.Paranjpye provided an explanation for the proposal in

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his autobiography Eighty-four Not Out (p. 122). In his words, 'the Education Minister presented to the university an extensive piece of Government land on the back of the Gomti for a play ground. In recognition of this, several members of the Executive Council made a proposal to confer an honorary degree upon Srivastava but the proposal was opposed by his political adversaries.' In Paranjpye's words, 'I myself supported the proposal and a degree was bestowed upon him. About the same time, he learnt that the Minister had suggested to the Governor of the Province that a C.I.E. be conferred upon him in the Birthday Honours List of that year. He came to know of it, as also of certain persons interpreting it as a bargain between him and the Minister. He therefore wrote a personal letter to the Governor requesting him not to propose his name for the honour as he did not want people to imagine that his actions at the university were influenced by personal considerations. The Governor handsomely wrote back in reply that he would not suggest his name if it was likely to cause him any inconvenience or embarrassment'.

Later Instances

As one records the history of the university, more than fifty years after this event, one is reminded of several such incidents where there was opposition to the conferment of Honorary Degrees on personalities deemed or supposedly controversial or unconnected with the university. I remember Sampurnanand was to be conferred an Honorary Degree at the Silver Jubilee Convocation in 1949, but he did not accept it nor present himself at the Convocation because of students' agitation. At another occasion in the time of A.K.Mustafi, the interim vice-chancellor, Governor-

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Chancellor - Akbar Ali Khan, asked him to moot a proposal in the Academic Council for conferring an Honorary Degree on some Librarian of an old State library of Persian Manuscripts. The Council did not accede to his request, much to the displeasure of the Vice-Chancellor and his mentor. Considerations, other than academic, have no doubt been weighed in conferring such degrees. A Calcutta business-cum-landed aristocrat, a well-known figure in oriental circles and the author of nearly 40 books, submitted a small book entitled 'India in Early Buddhist and Jain Literature' for the D.Litt of this university. Under the Rules, residence in Lucknow was necessary, but the clause was waived, comparable examiners were appointed and he received the D.Litt - not Honorary, without a day's stay or even a visit to Lucknow. There was no viva in those days. It was not a surprise to find a reference to this gentleman's subvention towards the publication of the ~~author~~ Professor's book, as admitted by him in the Preface.

The Kailash Hostel and the Srivastavas

The conferment of the Doctorate (Honorary) was not the only consideration shown to Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava. His wife Kailash Srivastava was a member of the Legislative Council. She was an accomplished comely lady whom I had first seen in 1933 presiding over the session of the then Legislative Council and conducting its proceedings in the absence of the President Sir Sita Ram and his deputy Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan. She once came to the university along with P.Sheshadri who was invited to deliver a lecture. It was arranged in the A.P.Sen Hall (formerly old Chemistry Lecture Theatre). She had not made any contribution to the university, but the hostel for the girl students was named

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'Kailash Hostel', later on called Kailash Hall. This hostel was located in a Bungalow of the P.W.D. and the Government had given a grant of Rs.20,000 for its purchase. J.P.Srivastava was helpful in this deal and that might be the reason for naming this Hostel after the Minister's spouse. Both the husband and his wife lost in the assembly elections held under the Government of India Act of 1935 on the National Agriculturist Party Ticket. The Lady, it seems, went into wilderness but Sir Jwala was in the lime-light as a Food member of Wavell's Council, ~~as Food Member~~. Wavell's assessment of him - 'rather having more character and guts than most of my Executive Councillors, though I fancy his business method may have been shrewed rather than scrupulous might be in conformity with Srivastava's anti-Congress posture.' Nothing is heard of the Srivastava's association with the university in the years to follow.

Paranjpye on University Affairs

According to Paranjpye, the thing that struck him most at Lucknow University was the existence of parties and factions, which was prejudicial to the real interests of the university. This was particularly evident when an appointment had to be made. Pure merit very often got a back place, and other considerations became upper most. The caste of the applicant made a great difference and it frequently happened that the best qualified candidate could not satisfy these extraneous considerations, and the university suffered in consequence. The party affiliations of most of the teachers came to the forefront during the time of elections or appointments, and the atmosphere was often marred by personal disputes among teachers. It was indeed a pity that several eminent men with

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international reputation frequently wasted their energies on petty matters. This assessment of the situation was probably based on several incidents and examples held during the period of Paranjpye's vice-chancellorship of two terms. Reference has already been made to the election of two Deans of the Faculty of Arts and Science in 1933, replacing the old ones who were functioning since the inception of the university. The teaching Faculty of the university was equally exploited by the members of the local Bar who mostly constituted the Registered Graduates bloc of 25 strong in the Court. These members were as well divided into pro and anti-administration groups.

Pro and Anti-Administration Groups

In 1933 there was the election of a member from the Court to the Executive Council. There were two contestants - George Thomas who later on became the chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court and Brij Nath Sharga a most vociferous speaker and equally a schemy person who was at one time an Aman-Sabhute - a government sponsored body, allegedly propagating peace and tranquility as against the Congress Satyagrahis. Later on, he aligned himself with the Congress men, not as an active member. He canvassed for the support of the teaching faculty, and managed to get elected to the ExecutiveCouncil. He had probably four to five terms membership of the Council in all. The wavering attitude of some of the eminent members in election matters was somewhat intriguing. Birbal Sahni, the elite among the intellectuals, an internationally known figure who always donned a Congress cap and white Sherwani, supported the resolution for conferring an Honorary Doctorate on a person who was hostile to the Congress and its policies. The

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teaching faculty members or atleast a majority of them joined the administration for all practical purposes but sometimes they aligned themselves with the anti-administration group when it suited their interests - personal or professional.

On Appointments

The caste factor as well weighed in matters of appointment. One such case which figured prominently in the proceedings of the University Court was the appointment of the Reader in Pathology. The Executive Council at its meeting on Nov. 5, 1937 did not accept the nomination (recommendation) of the Selection Committee, and under Statute 17(2) referred the case to the Chancellor to make such appointments as he thinks fit. It, however, appointed S.P. Gupta, Lecturer, to officiate as Reader, the post vacated by Abdul Hamid who was promoted as Professor. The Executive Council at its meeting on March 4, 1938 noted that His Excellency the Chancellor had appointed V.S.Mangalik to the post of Reader in Pathology under Statute 17(2) and that Government was requested to place the services of Mangalik on deputation with the university for a period of three years. This matter was raised at the meeting of the Court at its meeting on March 19, 1938 by some members including Sridhar Misra, C.B.Gupta and Brij Nath Sharga and a few others. The Vice-Chancellor provided a complete picture of the situation from the meeting of the Selection Committee to the voting pattern in the Council, and as well placed the demi-official letter written by the former Head of the Department and Principal of the College to the Chancellor. It appeared from the statement of the Vice-Chancellor as also from the account given by the Principal-cum-Dean in his letter that the selection was made on merit and senio-rity, and was recommended by 6 out of 7 members of the Committee.

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In the Executive Council the rejection of the recommendation of the committee was just by one vote. Col. H.Stoll in a semi-official letter to the Chancellor wrote that 'with Dr. Mangalik the new staff of the Pathology department will be stronger in all India. Further, a full Executive Council meeting would possibly have confirmed it. We did not know that any opposition would be raised and the opposition, I believe, was on party and not on educational grounds'. Canvassing by the candidates and their patrons was a common feature and it had started taking deep roots as would appear in the years to follow. In another case later on, Sheikh Habibullah, who was the Vice-chancellor, openly supported Salman Ali who was just a plain B.A. (Hons) in History from Oxford without any research or teaching experience, against an experienced research degree holder from the London University - Phurendra Basu, who had also officiated as Lecturer in European history in the leave vacancy. It was reported that the Sheikh Saheb even threatened to get the contributions from the Taluqdars of Oudh stopped, if a scion of the baron's clan could not be provided a job in the university as a don. Habibullah had his way.

The Extra-Curricular Activities and the Students Union

The extra-curricular activities of the students were channelised through their organised body - known as the Lucknow University Union. Its earlier history has no doubt been traced. It engaged itself in literary activities like arranging lectures and debates and also cultural programmes. It had initially a teacher president, but later on its head was elected by the students. All the students joining the Canning College for any degree were its members on payment of a sum of rupees three per annum. The membership of the Union was compulsory, and its elections were held

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in September for all the office-bearers. The President and the Vice-President were elected twice - for the second time in January next year. The Union served as a forum for displaying debating skill and organising capacity . During 1929-31 it remained suppended for political reasons, but its activities were revived and elections were held at the beginning of the first term of the Session 1931-32. It started functioning as a fully constituted unit and organised debates and lectures. Prithvi Pal Singh and Harish Chandra Tewari were elected President and Vice-President for the first half term and Enteshan Ali and Shiva Dutt Ram for the second one. Tawazzul Husain was elected Secretary for the whole session. N.K.Sidhanta was the Treasurer.// In 1932, the elections for the first term were declared null and void on account of certain irregularities. In the subsequent election Gangadhar Nath Farhat, Miss C.Thakurdas and Bhagwati Prasad Sinha were elected President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively. The union arranged lectures of Asaf Ali and Saiyad Mahmood - both of the Congress Party. It also arranged a grand Music Soiree in the Convocation Week. In the 1933 elections held on August 28, R.N. Gurtoo, M.A. was elected President, Miss Lilavati Misra, vice-President and Anand C. Joshi Secretary. Radha Kumud Mookerji was elected Treasurer in place of N.K.Sidhanta who resigned after 7 years continued stay in that post. Reference has already been made to the Goodwill Debating Team's Visit. At the end of November 1933, fresh elections were held and Kedar Nath Saksena and Miss Prema Khanna were elected to the respective offices. One Baqar Zaheer, son of Sir Wazir Hasan, who was also the Secretary of the Christian College Literary Union in 1931, was pitted against Prema Khanna and he lost the election.

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The Union Constitution and its new features

In 1933-34 session, during its latter part, the University Union Constitution was re-modelled by the Vice-Chancellor and the Executive Council of the University to come into force from the next Session. Its chief feature was the provision for a permanent Returning Officer, also functioning as Senior Librarian and assuming the charge of other office bearers during the interval between successive elections. S.K.Banerji of the Indian History Department was appointed as the Senior Librarian. In this year's election, for the first term, V. Subba Rao was elected President, Srichandra, Vice-President and Rameshwar-Baksh Das Secretary. This time one Asif Husain, a formidable candidate for Vice-Presidentship, lost to Srichandra who was definitely inferior in stature, qualification and personality. I was elected as the first representative of the Faculty of Arts polling the highest number of votes. One Prem Narain Bhargava canvassed for Junior Librarianship against one Muslim lady post-graduate student Zeenat Mukhtar Nabi. She was talented with a charming personality. Subba Rao canvassed for her. Prem Narain's gimmickry paid him in the long run. He was against this lady, then resigned the next day pleading that all posts should go to the Muslims paving the ground for his election as General Secretary next year. Later on, he founded a Provincial Students' Union, and became an important figure in the student movement. He however failed to establish a political base in the Congress party and finally landed into business as a printer. The Muslim students were agitated for failure to secure any elected post in the Union election of 1934-35. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Paranjpye, nominated two post-graduate Muslim students Jehangir Khan & Asif Husain and a teacher Chaudhari Mohammad Sultan to the Union Executive

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Committee. Later on, a convention was adopted for alternating Hindu-Muslim Vice-President every year, and Muslim President and Secretary once in three years. This convention was to be implemented from the next term. The Second Term elections were held on 30th November 1934, and T.D.Ramachandra Iyer and Mahendra Nath Mathur were elected President and Vice-President respectively. While some reference has been made to lectures delivered under the auspices of the Union, the details for such lectures include those of Khalid Sheldrake on 'Far East', Govind Ballabh Pant on 'Indian Politics' and Ramanand Chatterji on 'Journalism'.

Union Elections and Office-bearers

In the year 1935-36 Union elections, my old friends Iftikar Husain and Satyendra Pratap Sahi were elected President and Vice-President respectively for the first term and Pushpavati Narain and Gulam Husain Naqvi for the second term. Prem Narayan Bhargava was elected as the General Secretary. The Union activity in this Session was equally full. A conspicuous event was the visit of Aga Khan to the University and addressing the staff and the students. Pushpavati Narain presided over the function. She was flanked by the Aga Khan to her left and the Vice-Chancellor Dr. Paranjpye to the right. There were Inter-University Debates, Kavi Sammelan and Mushaira as usual during the Convocation Week. Several internal debates were also arranged - the most important being on October 19th 1935 when R.P.Paranjpye moved that in the opinion of this house there should be a uniform dress for all the university students. The Union also brought out its anmual number.

Some Good Speakers

The elections to the University Union in 1936 were equally

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interesting and eventful. R.N.Nagar, later on my colleague in the Department, was elected as President, Farooque Hasan Naqvi as Vice-President and D.P.Sharma as General Secretary. For the second term Anwar Jamal Kidwai was elected as President and Miss Uma Khanna as Vice-President. Nagar had defeated Mahant Jagannath Baksh Das, elder brother of former Union Secretary, Rameshwar Baksh Das. The activities of the Union were confined to arrangement of lectures by distinguished scholars, organisation of Inter-University debates, participation in outside debates, cultural programmes and the issue of the Union Journal. The Union served as a forum for the display of ones talents as a speaker, dramatist or as an organiser. The names of Presidents and Secretaries for the past few years, particularly those of my time and with whom I was familiar, are recorded here for their achievements later in life. Reference is not made to many others who were good speakers but they never bothered to contest for election to any office in the Union Executive Committee. One such person was John Barnabus whom I knew from the Christian College days in the early thirties. He regularly participated in debates. R.N.Nagar and Anwar Jamal Kidwai were both junior to me by a year. They were very good speakers. Nagar retired from the university in 1975 and is no more. Kidwai had a smooth sailing in life, more because of his charming personality and his relationship with Rafi Ahmad Kidwai. He retired as Secretary in the Government of India. Fortunately he is still alive.

<u>On Discipline</u>

An incident about Jamal and his two friends involved in a breach of discipline might be mentioned here. It happened when a condolence meeting was scheduled in the Bennett Hall to mourn the

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death of Emperor King George V in January 1936. Anwar Jamal and his two friends Shafiq Naqvi and Jagdish Saran Rastogi voiced a point of order. They wanted to move another resolution on the death of Sir Shapurji Shaklatwala. The Vice-Chancellor disallowed it. The three students shouted "Comrades Walk Out", but none followed them. All the three were sent down for the year. There was no commotion in the students' community.

R.P.Paranjpye in his 'Autobiography' makes a reference to Union elections and students' discipline (pp. 118-119). He records the incident of a Sikh student, claiming to be a convert to Islam and filing a nomination for an office reserved for Muslims in the Union election. When a complaint was made to him about this, he made enquiries and discovered that ~~that~~ it was a bogus conversion intended to upset the compromise which had worked satisfactorily for some years. In fact, he had not gone through any of the ceremonies essential for conversion. Paranjpye took a very serious view of the matter and expelled him. The student apologised for his behaviour and later on was forgiven. As Principal of the Fergusson College, Poona, Paranjpye had a good opinion of the students' discipline there. He recalls one such incident in Lucknow when two students went to the booking office of a cienma House (it was Plaza in Hazratganj) and asked for concession tickets. The booking clerk did not oblige them, as he suspected their bonafides. The general body of students therefore became violent and damaged some property of the cienma theatre. The Vice-chancellor expressed his regret to the Cienma proprietor for the damage caused by the students. He as well narrated to the students an incident at Cambridge when he was there. There was a great deal of agitation over the proposal to admit women students to degrees, and the male students were

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generally opposed to it. They demonstrated against one of the women's college in the city and caused considerable damage to it. The next day the responsible student leaders including the Presidents of every University Association issued a statement deploring the incident and calling upon the students in general to make good the loss. The under-graduates collected the necessary sum from among themselves and amicably settled the whole affair.

A similar incident occured at Oxford on the 'Guy Fox Day' in November 1949. I watched from the window of my room in the Exeter College, many students getting wild and damaged some public property. The next day they were charged with acts of hooliganism and fined which they paid and as well contributed towards the repairs of damaged properties.

The Library - Accession of books and membership

The need for recording the gradual building up of the University Library is all the more great when one assesses the progress of any centre of learning. The Library is the soul of the University. It is here that the academic fraternity - both the preceptor and his pupils - could find intellectual food. In fact, a good library commands the respect of the university. It is not a junk of old rotten stuff, but a place where one could refresh himself with information and material provided by new acquisition. The University Library was located in the hall and rooms between the verandah on the south-western side of the main Canning College building and the old Bennett Hall. Originally, it contained a little over 15,000 books forming part of the Canning College Library. In 1931, the number rose from 41,183 books on the shelves to 43,572. These included more than 1500 books purchased,

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440 journals bound and 389 as gifts. Reference is made to set books and journals. The number of current periodicals received during the year as 299. The number of books issued during the year under report was 46,394 giving an average of 276 books daily - the highest figure yet on record, amongst 1360 borrowers. The annual university grant for the purchase of books and periodicals recorded is only 11,000 including Rs.1,000 earmarked for the Law Department.

Gradual Increase between 1931-36

The membership of the Library increased from 1360 to 1412 in 1932 and the total number of books in the library from 43,572 to 45,825, an increase of 2,253 volumes. These included 1,624 books purchased, 329 periodical bound, 267 as gifts and 33 old accession. There was no increase in the grant of Rs.11,000. The circulation of books was 39,451 giving an average of 211 books daily. The number of manuscripts in the library totalled 110. The Bonarji Library intended to help the poor students included the gift of books made by one civilian named D.N.Bonarji. Due to the increase in membership and continued popularity of the reading room, it was decided to turn the whole of the central hall of the library into a reading room to accommodate all the readers. With the imposition of one rupee as enrolment fee on students, the number of members came down to 1121 as against 1412 of the previous year. The total number of books in the Library rose from 45,825 to 47,475. The circulation of books as well came down to 32,000 showing a daily average of 186 books while the average number of books consulted in the Reading room was over 700. The rapid growth of the library absorbed all the available space and need was felt for a separate building of the Library. In 1935, the number of borrowers rose

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from 1224 to 1671 and the total number of books in the library rose from 49,615 to 51,619. The Bonarjee Library contained 1606 volumes, an increase of 731 volumes over the previous year. In the reference room, 800 books were consulted every day. There was also some addition of manuscripts. The university grant was as well increased to 16,000 including 1,000 for the Law Library. The year 1936 was one of steady growth. Membership rose from 1671 to 1740 and the number of books from 51,619 to 55,271. The Medical College had 6009 volumes of its own, not included in this figure. The Bonarjee Library had 1605 books. 211 manuscripts costing just Rs.490 were acquired, out of which palm leaf manuscripts totalled 170. The annual grant for 1935-36 from the university was Rs.17000/-. The number of books issued out for home reading during the year was 45,083, with the daily average coming to 260, while the average number of books consulted every day in the Reading Room was over 800.

Staff and upkeep of the Library

These figures provided by the annual reports between the years 1931-36, as were available, provide an indication of the reading and proper use of the library and its reading room by teachers and students alike. Wali Mohammad who was the University Librarian for nearly 17-18 years from its very beginning, was careful, vigilant and dominating with the result that the library presented a clean look. Everything was done with care and attention. The library staff was disciplined, and the annual stock checking was regularly done. The loss of books had to be accounted for and the staff had sometimes to pay for its negligence. The Library establishment consisted of an Assistant Librarian, a Cataloguer, a Library Clerk, an Oriental Cataloguer, an additional clerk and a temporary clerk -

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in all seven persons. The menial establishment included 4 peons, a janitor, a daftari, a book lifter, a chowkidar and a farash - bustabandar. These facts and figures are recorded to highlight how this small establishment working as a team could efficiently cater to the needs of the members of the library, as also look after the reading room which was always full in these days. Sometimes one found it difficult to get a seat. The working hours were as usual from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. and punctuality was observed. There was no difficulty in getting books for reading and issue.

The Distinguished visitors and the new Library building Plan

Among the visitors to the university Library in 1936 were the Agha Khan, to whom a reference has already been made, and Lord Linlithgow the Viceroy of India. The latter's visit to the university was an important event. He was accompanied by the Governor-Chancellor, Sir Hanry Haig. The university dons in their academic robes had gathered in the Bennet Hall to welcome the distinguished guest. The students were not involved in this function. The foundation stone of the New University Library building was laid by the Chancellor in March 1937. The model for this two-storeyed building was placed in the old library for the students and the staff to make any suggestion for improvement or innovation in the plan. A sum of Rs. one lakh and fifty thousand had been set apart for its construction by the university. It took a couple of years, before the new building was formally opened sometime early in the forties. The plan of the Library was prepared by one Mr. Griffin, a noted architect, and was explained in detail to the members of the Library Committee on Dec. 10, 1935. There was inordinate delay in approving the plan for the new library building which had to sail in rough weather for sometime. A resolution was moved in the Executive

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Council at its adjourned meeting on 20th September 1937 by Birbal Sahni that the construction of the new University Library at a cost of nearly Rs. two lakhs was unnecessary and inopportune, and desiring the scrapping of the scheme and diverting the funds to the purchase of books and steel shelves. It was, however, negatived by 5 votes to 9 votes and one neutral. Sahni had the support of Sidhanta, C.B.Gupta, B.N.Sharga and Kali Prasad. The start of the construction work took quite sometime. The main architect Griffin was dead; and one Narwekar was held responsible for the architectural portion and supervision of the work on payment of a sum of Rs.2000/- . The new library building was opened by the Chancellor-Governor Sir Manrice Hallet on April 2, 1941. He referred to the great importance of a library in university life and in national life. He as well referred to the collection of objects of artistic or scientific interest in the library, thus making it a home of culture. The Art Gallery, with paintings of Haldar and Jamini Roy, as also some sculptures and coins, and collection of oriental manuscripts provided net setting to the library which at that time had Radha Kamal Mukherji as the Librarian.

The End of Paranjpye's Second tenure
& his successor's nomination

R.P.Paranjpye's second term of Vice-Chancellorship was to end in September 1938. At a meeting of the Executive Council held on April 1, 1938, it was unanimously resolved to recommend to His Excellency the Chancellor, under section 10(1) of the Lucknow University Act, the name of Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Habibullah, B.A., O.B.E., M.L.A. for appointment as Vice-Chancellor for a period of 3 years on a salary of Rs.1550-100-1750 p.m. with effect from 15th September 1938, without benefits of Provident Fund. By another resolution

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Sheikh Habibullah was to take over charge telegraphically from the previous Vice-chancellor who had applied for leave from July 18 to September 15. He was to be acting Vice-chancellor during this period of time.

The Last address to the Court

Paranjpye's last address to the University Court was on March 19, 1938. It sums up the achievements and completion of plans during his term of office, his thanks to his colleagues and and staff and the members of the Court and the Executive Council. He had a word of praise for everybody who offered him cooperation in his work. He referred to the retirement of Lt.Col. Stoll, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and Dr. B.N.Vyas, Reader in Pharmacology, the former going to Bihar as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the latter attaining superannuation. The death of B.G.S.Acharya, Professor of Opthamology, was equally condoned, while the resignation of Major R.D.Alexander, Professor of Medicine, was regretted. Under the new constitution the Governor-General ceased to be the visitor of the university, and the power to recognise examinations of other universities was henceforth vested in the Provincial Government. He also referred to the beginning of M.A. classes in Hindi and Urdu, the reorganisation of the Law Faculty, and the provision for a new regular Hostel for girl students. Certain acts of indiscipline among the students were attributed to the changed political situation at the provincial level, and he appealed to the public men to express themselves unequivocally against strikes in the university. The students were enjoined to make a sense of discipline as a necessary part of their academic life. The University Training Corps functioning in the University for a long time had lost much charm and the Vice-Chancellor appealed to both the members of the teaching staff

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and the students to take their proper share in this training programme. The vice-chancellor wished the university to grow and diffuse light and learning. While taking leave of the Court he most sincerely desired the university to gather strength to perform the task for which it was founded.

Paranjpye's two term tenure - A Review

The six-years tenure of Paranjpye's vice-chancellorship as an outsider was one of comparative peace and tranquility in the campus, an all round development and progress in the areas of research activity by the teachers and scholars pursuing courses for their doctorate, as also in building new complexes, and reorganization of teaching programmes. The teacher-student relationship was cemented through the loco-parentis scheme. Many important personalities visited the university in his time. These included Congressmen, liberals and progressives. The University Union as well displayed its all-round activities - literary and cultural. The Vice-chancellor was stern in maintaining discipline but was equally humane and compassionate in his relations with the students. He attended their local debates, watched the cricket match and even visited examination halls to see things for his satisfaction. He of course maintained some distance in his relations with the students and equally with the teaching faculty, by not involving himself with any group or party in the Academic Council or the Executive Council. He allowed free hand to the Heads of the Departments and the Deans as also to the Principals, so long as rules and regulations were properly observed. The members of the Court never complained of any brake being imposed on their speeches or participation in any form except the time factor. He would himself broach the subject and explain his position and then ask the members to have a full

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discussion, and voting if necessary. He did not mince matters and took a firm decision after proper enquiry and committee report, even in cases where the teaching faculty members were involved. Two such cases were those involving in one clash between the Professor and the Reader in the Zoology Department, and secondly in the matter of leakage of M.A. II Papers of the Political Science Department in 1937 examination. The decisions taken by the Executive Council penalised even the senior members of the teaching staff of both the departments.

I had occasion to meet the vice-chancellor several times in his office, which he attended at 10 in the morning, walking from his residence to his office, dressed in a three-piece suit with a walking stick and a sola hat. I remember he gave me two certificates written personally in his long hand recommending my candidature for a post in the Archaeological Department. As a member of the Union Executive Committee in 1934-35 I had the pleasure of being invited to his house. I paid a courtesy call on him in 1961 along with a Maharashtrian IAS probationer Palande when I was in Poona in connection with the Bharata Darshan Tour. He was very courteous to me and when I took his leave he desired me to remember him to all those who remember him in Lucknow'. Donning the Marathi head-dress in crimson red and a matching scarf, dressed in dhoti, closed collar coat and chappals, and with his walking stick, he left for his Gymkhana Club to have a few rounds of the game of bridge. He was very fond of this game of cards and he regularly played it in Lucknow with the teacher colleagues. He was also a member of the prestigious United Service Club in the Chattar Manzil, now the venue of the Central Drug Research Institute. Thus, ended the era of the 'flowering youth' of the University.

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CHAPTER IV

THE UNIVERSITY UNDER THE TALUQDARS (1938-1947)

The Lucknow University was founded with the munificence and zest of the Taluqdars of Oudh under the patronage of Sir Harcourt Butler, the Governor of U.P. These donors and their association or anjuman had their representatives in the Court and the Executive Council of the University. It was in 1938 that a member of this class of nobility of Oudh was appointed as the Vice-chancellor of the university. He had exercised control over the finances of the university for more than a decade with firmness and tact, and was equally successful in securing funds from the Provincial chest. It was therefore a good choice in electing him as the Vice-chancellor for a term of three years. Sheikh Habibullah, the new Rector of this centre of learning was only a B.A. and was a retired Deputy Collector but he managed the affairs of the university so efficiently that at the farewell function, his successor Raja Sir Maharaj Singh pointed out that 'if a part of the praise showered on the Sheikh Saheb could form part of his share after retirement he would be more than satisfied'. The Sheikh Saheb had a full three years term of Vice-chancellorship, while his successor, another scion of the Taluqdari clan, could not carry on for more than three months, paving the way for the election of another Taluqdar, Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. He was in office for full two terms. The 3, Kaiserbagh residence was also his office, and he went to the university only to preside over the meetings. The period between 1938 and 1947 nearly a decade was therefore one of the stewardship of three Oudh Taluqdars - the local barons.

Habibullah's early months in office

Habibullah started his inning on a smooth pitch. He was

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not a stranger to the field and his long experience of more than a decade as the Treasurer had made him familiar with men and matters both at the university and in the official circles. He was also a member of the Legislative Council. The Congress Ministry was already installed in the Province with Govind Ballabha Pant as the Prime Minister and Sampurnanand was minister-incharge of Education. The ministry was a small one of six members including Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim and Vichitra Narain Sharma. The ministers never interfered in the affairs of the university individually or collectively, even though the vice-chancellor did not belong to the Congress Party. He had links with the Nationalist Agriculturist Party. Political alienation did not in any way affect academic interests in the university.

Subhas Bose's visit

Early in 1939, within a few months of Habibullah's assuming office, Subhas Bose, the Congress President of the Haripur Session (1938), visited the university and he was entertained to a dinner party hosted by the teachers, some of whom even claimed Bose as their pupil. Radha Kumud Mookerji was one such professor who had participated in the Anti-Partition Movement in Bengal, and was Professor at the National College of Education. Subhas Bose as well addressed the teachers and the students in the Bennett Hall which was full. Habibullah, as Vice Chancellor, was present at the teachers' dinner party, the previous night. Subhas Babu as well addressed a public meeting at the Aminudaula Park, which I had occasion to attend. Dressed in a spotlessly white khaddar kurta, cut in the Bengali style and sporting a Gandhi cap placed at a tangent, the round-faced bespectacled Subhas Bose dominated

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the rostrum. In those days, big gatherings were generally arranged in open in the Aminudaula, now Jhandewala Park, while the close door meetings were arranged in the Ganga Prasad Verma Memorial Hall. Sometime back Bhulabhai Desai had addressed the students in this Hall and the meeting of the All-India Muslim League under M.A.Jinnah's presidentship was also held here in 1936.

The New Recruitment Policy - Scope for favouritism

During the Vice-chancellorship of Sheikh Habibullah, a certain policy of recruitment was evolved which aimed at providing jobs to the sons of the soil. Since the appointment at the higher echelon were already made and nobody was anxious to secure an appointment elsewhere. Here the appointments of lecturers and some readers were generally made out of the products of the university, failing which out of some other university of the Province. While the medium of instruction continued to be English and candidates from other provinces could easily fit in, but in the list of appointments made between 1938-47, roughly a decade, outsiders could be counted on finger tips, if not completely eliminated. There were two appointments which did attract public attention. These were reported to be made under pressure despite the opposition of the selection committee members. There were no experts in those days, and two members of the Executive Council, two from the Academic Council, the Head of the Department, the Dean of the Faculty, and the Vice-chancellor as Chairman constituted the committee. One such instance was that of Dr. Phurendra Basu with a doctorate from the London University against whom Salman Ahmad Ali, a second class B.A. (Hons) in History from Oxford was recommended. C.B.Gupta opposed Salman's appointment but the vice-chancellor prevailed on the

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Committee as also in the Executive Council, where the matter ended. There was no recourse to Court issuing any injunction in such cases. The other case was that of Anandi Nath Banerji, who did not have a doctorate but like Basu had worked as temporary Lecturer in Economics, both in the Arts and in the Commerce Faculties. He was also a former President of the Union of the University and the receipient of Chancellor's medal. He could not be absorbed in either of the two faculties. The Heads of Economics and History Departments were Radha Kamal Mookerji and his elder brother Radha Kumud Mookerji. K.C.Sarkar was equally suspected to be a Bengali, but he was a U.P. Kayastha and he succeeded in getting an appointment in the time of Habibullah in the Commerce Department.

Some other instances of local appointments

Reference has already been made to the appointment of a Reader in the department of Chemistry without properly advertising the post and the great commotion it created at the meeting of the court. He happened to be the son of the Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, and the father was equally connected with the Executive Council as an influential member. Another such appointment was this time made in the Faculty of Law. S.K.Dutt Cupta who was Dean of the Faculty of Law, left the university to join as Secretary, Legislative Council, Bengal in Calcutta. He was an M.A. from Cambridge - holding ~~with~~ a Tripos in Mathematics and the Doctor of Law - LL.D. from the University of Dublin, besides being a Barrister-at-Law. He had as well appeared in the Indian Civil Service Examination and secured high marks in Sanskrit which he had opted as a subject. The person who was appointed in his place was Bishambhar Nath Srivastava, a B.A., LL.B. Advocate of the Oudh Chief Court, whose only qualification was his position as the brother of Bisheshwa

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Nath Srivastava - a judge of the Chief Court and a former member of the Executive Council of the University, ~~since~~ from its inception. Bishambhar Nath served the university for more than a decade and retired as Professor of Law without any contribution - legal, research or otherwise. He was the Dean of the Faculty and also Professor-Head of the Department of Law during the three years leave of absence of R.V.Singh, who had gone over to Delhi University. He was invited to organise the Law Faculty by Sir Maurice Guwyer, the vice-chancellor of the university and the former Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India.

Law Faculty and the Local Bar

There were no doubt other previous instances of brother and son being appointed in the Law Faculty as part-time Readers. Jaikaran Nath Misra was the brother of Pt. Gokaran Nath Misra who was also a member of the Executive Council but his appointment did not cause even the slightest whisper. Besides holding the Master's Degree of the Oxford University, he was LL.D. from Dublin and also a Bar-at-Law. He was a very successful criminal lawyer and left his part-time appointment along with his two other colleagues Gulam Husain Butt and Chaudhary Hyder Husain when the Executive Council decided to reorganise the Law Faculty and have mostly full-time teachers. Kirti Prakash Misra son of the late Gokaran Nath Misra was appointed as a part-time Reader on Rs.250/- per month. He was a Bar-at-Law and a successful civil and criminal lawyer. No comment could be made in his case also since he had earlier served in the same capacity during the leave of his uncle Jaikaran Nath Misra and this time he had joined on a lower salary of Rs.250/- instead of Rs.350/- per month.. Of course, many eye-brows were raised

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at the time of the appointment of a Permanent Reader in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. S.K.Dutt-Gupta. The malaise in the Law Faculty seems to have originated with favouritism and inefficient staff meant for LL.B. teaching undertaking post-graduate classes in the Faculty when LL.M. course was introduced early in the forties. The situation became worse with the departure of R.V.Singh to Delhi. Later on, S.S.Nigam, a brilliant product of the university, who was working as the officiating Reader, as well took leave to join the Law Faculty of the Delhi University. The Law Faculty here became poor and barren. Bishambhar Nath Srivastava was promoted as Professor of Law and V.N.Shukla, a young B.A., LL.M. with only two years experience, as Reader - both in the officiating capacity. R.V.Singh and Nigam finally returned to their parental university after three years, but by that time a lot of damage had been done. Even as late as 1947 (April) at the annual meeting of the court, the Dean, R.V.Singh had to admit in reply to a question by Qutubuddin, a local barrister member, that 'efforts are being made by senior teachers for specialising in particular subjects. The some teachers in the Faculty, however, cover both LL.B. and LL.M. subjects'.

Habibullah and the University Union

Habibullah as the Vice-chancellor did not face many administrative problems. The university atmosphere was peaceful. There was no students' trouble. The university union elections were held in August as scheduled. In 1938, Tazeen Habibullah was elected as President for the first half of the session and K.B.Roy for the second one. J.N.Bakshi was elected as Secretary. He resigned in the middle of the session. The Vice-chancellor's daughter Tazeen, a post-graduate student, had an unusual talent and ability. The

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Union organised lectures of eminent people including Mulk Raj Anand, and also arranged Inter-varsity Debates. The construction of the new Union building facing the University office had also started and was progressing.

The Vice-chancellor evinced keen interest in the Union affairs. The Union election in August 1939 was marked by great enthusiasm and activity. D.P.Dhar was elected ~~the~~ President and Harish Chandra Tewari ~~as~~ Secretary. In 1940 election, Jalaluddin Khan was elected ~~the~~ President of the Union for the first term and Chamandi Lal for the second one. This year the Union observed the Independence Day on January 26th and some students took to active politics. Ali Sardar Jafri was arrested on December 1, and he was followed by several others. The Union was actually a forum for the students to display their skill and talents in debates, dramas and organising cultural functions.

The Convocation of 1938

The Convocation held on the 10th of December 1938 was addressed by the Hon'ble Pandit Govinda Ballabha Pant. According to Pant, 'Education was co-extensive with human life and interests. Whatever might be the method or the content of education - there was a fundamental uniformity, and a common purpose, a universal soul, reared in and dominated by high and noble ideals. There were no doubt eternal verities which formed the essential feature and the real hallmark of a university life'. Referring to the moral anarchy in international affairs and the rule of the big stick and physical might as a universal phenomenon, Pant bemoaned over the crumbling of man's achievements of centuries. The hallowed names of democracy, freedom and liberty were used as a cloak for personal, racial or

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national aggrandisement. What was true of the political field was equally true of the economic one. The slump and the consequential impoverishment were due to the existence of plenty in most countries. The late Chief Minister enjoined the graduates to consider themselves as citizens of the world. Universities were meant to equip them for the highest and noblest achievements in the widest sphere. Further, their manhood should not be dwarted and collapsed by communal faith. In the pure intellectual atmosphere of the university, thoughts, dreams and ambitions should transcend the narrow communal orbit. The university, according to Pant, was a place of probation, providing ample opportunity for discipline and training. A balanced mind endowed with the faculty of reasoning and independent judgement was the key to intellectual happiness and moral equipose. Education breathed culture, recognising the dignity of man and regarding all men as equal in the sight of God. A cultured man should be content until he sees social injustice completely remedied. Referring to the apathy towards higher education and criticism of university education in many circles, Pant attributed it to the unemployment prevailing among youngmen. As a passport to public service alone that factor circumscribed and narrowed one's horizon, dampening his talents and hampering his spiritual growth. It completely fettered his national outlook.

University a temple of learning

A university, in fact, was a temple of learning and the teachers should be able to inspire their students by their examples and precepts. Teaching, in fact, was not a profession but the fulfilment of a mission in which he found his life. While offering

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felicitations, the then prime (chief) minister hoped that the young graduates in the discharge of their duties and responsibilities, would never fall short of the ideals for which the university stood. He concluded with the words of the national poet - 'Consecration of our life waits to be received from Nature's own land and it should accompany our training of heart, mind and imagination, a training which is not only for the production of timber of a high market value, if mind could be compared to a tree, but for exhibiting the wealth of its flowers which contributes to the joy of creation, often without noticing it' - Vandematram.

The Degrees

In this Convocation the break-up of the candidates receiving various degrees were : M.A. 137 ; B.A. (Hons) 43 ; B.A. Pass 383 ; D.Sc. 2 (both in Zoology) ; M.Sc. 42 ; B.Sc. (Hons) 4 ; B.Sc. Pass 118 ; M.S. 1 ; M.B.B.S. 40 ; LL.B. 209 ; B.Com. 36. The figures exclude those who received diplomas in teaching and in oriental subjects - Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. These diplomas, however, continued to be conferred along with the degrees in annual convocation.

Additions to the Teaching Staff

The additions to the teaching staff in Habibullah's time include P.S.Muhar - a Ph.D. from Harvard - as Lecturer Grade A, R.N.Saksena, Ph.D. Lucknow as temporary lecturer in Economics, M.D.Joshi from Allahabad as temporary Lecturer in Economics, A.L. Loomba and Ms. Pushpavati Narain - both Lecturers Gr. B in Political Science, P.D.Barthwal and Ehteshan Husain as Lecturers Grade A in Hindi and Urdu respectively. Barthwal was a D.Litt from the Banaras Hindu University and had a brilliant academic record. Both Hindi

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and Urdu were introduced as courses of study for the Master's Degree. Mukund Behari Lal, who was junior to Jagdeshwar Dayal in the department of Zoology, was appointed Lecturer Grade A in the subject. He had secured his Doctorate in Science. Similarly, A.B.Sen was appointed lecturer in Chemistry, K.C. Sarkar, Lecturer in Commerce Grade A, D.P.Mukherji, Lecturer in Economics, was with the U.P. Government as Director of Publicity on deputation and in his vacancy R.N.Saksena was officiating. L.S.Misra of the Faculty of Law took leave for sometime, and Sri Dhar Misra, an advocate of the Oudh Chief Court, officiated as part-time reader. Later on he submitted his resignation and S.S.Nigam, with a brilliant career and an advocate of the chief court, was appointed as whole-time Lecturer. S.N.Ray of the Department of Physics continued to be on leave and was supposed to be mentally deranged. P.N.Sharma, Lecturer Grade B, officiated as Lecturer Grade A, while S.K.Dutt, who was senior to him in service, could neither improve his academic qualification nor his status. The services of Dr. S.Itty, Lecturer in Obsterics and Gynaecology, were terminated in 1940 and in her place Dr. M.Thomas daughter of Sir George Thomas, Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court, was appointed.

Enrolment

The enrolment in the Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Commerce and Law reached a record figure of 2,383 in 1940 representing an increase of 145 over the preceding year, and about 400 since 1937-38. Two new Diploma Courses were introduced for Medical Radiology and Electricty ; (ii) for Experimental Psychology. Classes for the degree of Master of Laws were also started during the year 1940 7 girl students were successful in the Pre-Medical Competitive Examination of 1940.

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The Executive Council

The composition of the Executive Council - the apex administrative body - included besides the Vice-Chancellor, S.M. Habibullah, B.N.M. Vyas (Treasurer), George Thomas, Chief Judge; T.C.Boyd, Inspector General of Hospitals; the Dean of the Faculties - Sidhanta (Arts), Sahni (Science), Burridge (Medicine), R.V.Singh (Law), B.N.Das Gupta (Commerce), the Principal of the I.T.College ; and the elected members C.B.Gupta (Regd.Graduate), Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Hari Ram Seth (Both from British India Association), and K.N.Bahl, Kali Prasad, Hardhian Chandra and Shyam Behari Misra (elected by the Court), Raghunandan Lal and E.Ahmad Shah (elected by the Academic Council) and Suraj Baksh Singh, Rai Rajeshwar Bali, Justice Ziaul Hasan and Ejaz Rajul Khan of Jehangirabad (Chancellors nominees). It was said that 12 votes in the Executive Council could secure the Vice-chancellorship. The same could be said about the Treasurership.

Alignments

There were no doubt clear-cut alignments, sometimes based on caste and class considerations, like the British India Association - popularly called Anjuman of the Taluqdars of Oudh. The Oudh Bar Association too had a great say in matters of appointments and the official impact, if not total control, was not wanting. The four nominees of the Chancellor, the two ex-officio members - the Chief Judge and the Inspector General of Civil Hospital, numbering six wielded considerable influence. The two Taluqdar members also toed the official line. The Academic wing was always on the fence. Joining hands with the non-officials it could comprise a strength of 11-12 members strong. There was not much of opposition in the Executive Council where the Vice-chancellor

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had a smooth sailing, aligning himself with the official wing but not displeasing the academic one, and keeping the popular one - in good humour. Habibullah had this much of advantage since he belonged to the Taluqdar class and had close links with the Government. C.B.Gupta alone could not have his way. He had to wait and mark time. The Congress ministry lasted just for a little over two years before it resigned in September 1939, paving the way for the Governor's rule. It had little impact on the working of the university. Of course, the agitation that followed with the call of non-cooperation with the governmental war activities was marginal in the earlier phases and more intense from 1942 onwards. The main feature of the academic life in the university was proper teaching, followed by examinations in time and the declaration of results. This was not disturbed. Convocations were regularly held in 1939, 1940 and 1941 of which the addresses were delivered by Sir Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, Kumar Sir Maharaj Singh and C.Rajagopalachari respectively.

The Convocation of 1939

In his Convocation address delivered on 9th December 1939, Sir Shah Mohd. Sulaiman at first referred to the civilization of Lucknow developing its own characteristics of refined tastes in dress and cuisine, speech and manners, preserving its chaste language, famous for the brightness of its style and sweetness of its tone. From local culture and its characteristics Sir Shah Sulaiman switched over to the international situation, with the roar of cannons not too far to reach our ears. In the situation, likely to be a prolonged one, the speaker enjoined all Indian to forget their differences, muster their joint resources of manpower and material strength, and join hands in the defence of the country

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against all possible aggression. What was needed was the spirit of toleration with a firm resolve to live and let live. In his words, 'If we cherish brotherly feelings towards one another, and are sympathetic, fair and just to others, inspite of our religious differences, our generous and cordial relations will be reciprocated. Sincerity begets confidence and to inspire such confidence, strict sincerity, both in words and deeds, is essential'. Sir Shah asked the students to cultivate the habit of mutual trust and cooperation and prove that their conduct was inspired by a real generosity of mind'.

Sir Shah did not favour active participation of students in politics. In his view the stay in the university was to be utilised only for the pursuit of academic studies and acquisition of knowledge. It was that knowledge and not participation in politics which alone would provide the base for future leadership of the youth. Further, the objectives of education as well included mental and moral development of students. This education in its wider term included acquisition of useful knowledge, information as well as rudiments of culture and polite manners. Literacy on the other hand was linked with the political, social and economic advancement of the country and formed part of the plan of national reconstruction involving a large and united body of enthusiastic workers. In this context the enlightened group of the young generation was no doubt in a better position to initiate a mass literary movement guiding others in the patriotic mission. If we were true to the light that is within us, we should be able to rouse the dumb millions of India to a sense of their dignity and self-respect. They would be acquainted with that torch of knowledge as would infuse into them a spirit of equality and brotherhood. That would as well

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remove fetters of superstition and evil practices, and as well remove unnecessary sufferings to which they have been subjected to due to ignorance. The educated young graduates are therefore enjoined to guide and help educational workers in their mission to educate the masses. The young educated persons with virile blood running in their veins and endowed with vigorous and fertile brains could, if so disposed, render an everlasting service to the country by attending seriously to the problem of eradicating poverty besides illiteracy. According to the late Chief Justice, social service could never be measured by material gain. It conferred great spiritual benefit on him who rendered it, and gave material benefit to those who were actually helped. Academic distinctions would no doubt provide suitable employments in various walks of life. These were ready passports for those who had distinguished university careers. Grades in examinations were, however, meaningless for others. If one possessed the necessary perseverance as well as firmness, a steady and progressive career lay ahead of him. An honourable behaviour in life would certainly make the university proud of him.

The number of graduates presented was 187 more than the previous year, being 947 against 760. Out of these 50 were women candidates. There were two recipients of D.Litt, three of D.Sc. and one each of M.D. and M.S. degrees. The break-up of other degrees conferred in this convocation was M.A. 136 ; B.A.Hons. 63; B.A.Pass 299 ; M.Sc. 35 ; B.Sc. Hons. 2 ; B.Sc. 80 ; M.B.B.S. 46 ; LL.B. 241 ; B.Com. 38. The number of Diploma holders was as follows : Teaching 9, Arabic 18, Persian 32, Sanskrit 9.

The Convocation of 1940

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh who delivered the Convocation address

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on December 14, 1940 was no stranger to the university. In fact, he and his family were closely connected with the Canning College and its campus, the nucleus of the university. Maharaj Singh as Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces had prepared and piloted the Lucknow University Act of 1920. His father Raja Sir Harman Singh was a major benefactor to the university and had provided endowments for scholarship and medals. Sir Maharaj enjoined the graduates to keep a balanced mind and frame an independent judgement. In this context he made three suggestions for consideration by the student community - firstly to cultivate hobbies, secondly to engage in research as could provide practical results and thirdly to shun that excess of religious or political zeal, which was named communalism. By research he meant research in any area of medicine for eradicating diseases, as also in agriculture without any limitation. Such research work was only possible in an atmosphere, as Tagore said, 'where the mind was without fear and the heart was held high and where knowledge was free. The research was expected to be bold, independent and critical.

As regards the third factor, namely shunning excess of religious or political zeal, it must be understood that nobility of character and high standard of conduct were not the monopoly of adherents of any particular creed or sect. In fact, a truly religious spirit was incompatible with intolerance. Life was only a stage as proposed by Shakespeare and the dictates of conscience need be followed. Sir Maharaj Singh also quoted Burke to show that all Government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment as also every virtue and every prudent act was founded on compromise. As such the graduates were asked to cultivate the spirit of give and take, thus accommodating each other's point of view for everyone. Saheb

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as well exhorted the students to 'acquire knowledge with eagerness at all times and not to miss opportunities which would never return, fully remembering that the great end of life was not so much knowledge as action'. He ~~as~~ also recorded the views of some author that 'to live was to meet life eagerly and remaining unafraid meeting its challenges without avoiding responsibilities, going gay everyday with an adventurous heart, encountering all risks, overcoming all difficulties and seizing available opportunities'.

Habibullah and his successor

This was the last convocation address delivered in Habibullah's time in the university. Though not an academician in any way, the vice-chancellor had a good rapport with the dons in the university. He was a shrewed administrator and knew how to handle the university affairs in a friendly but equally firmly manner. He no doubt believed in the 'sons of the soil' theory in matters of appointment. The Heads had their way in recommending administrative appointments, and they never bothered so long as they were not disturbed in their academic life style. There were some teachers who were members of provincial assembly or council, and were associated with political parties. The Students Union too had its cultural and literary activities and it was a pleasing sight to find the Vice-chancellor daughter, a talented lady with a first class in her graduation, occupying the presidential chair in the Bennett Hall and her aged father sitting by her side, listening to speakers and enjoying the remarks and jokes of his daughter. Habibullah's term was to end on September 14, but he handed over the charge to the new Vice-chancellor Kunwar (later Raja) Sir Maharaj Singh on July 16. The university welcomed the new vice-chancellor - a distinguished and eminent public man for

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the guidance of this centre of learning. Sir Maharaj Singh accepted out of his salary only a sum of Rs.250/- p.m. and donated the balance to a 'University Benefit Fund'. On September 3, however, Raja Sir Maharaj Singh tendered his resignation. The Academic and Executive Councils unanimously approached him again to reconsider his decision, but he did not agree. Lt. Col. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Rai Bahadur, B.Sc., M.L.A. Taluqdar of Moizuddinpur, was unanimously elected as the new Vice-chancellor. He assumed charge of the office of Vice-chancellor from October 7, 1941.

Maharaj Singh and Badshah Bagh Campus

Sir Maharaj Singh had a distinguished career and his last assignment was High Commissioner for India in South Africa before he returned to India sometime in 1935. He was welcomed by the Lucknow University Union at a tea party in 1936 which I had attended. He had long association with Badshah Bagh where his childhood was spent. The two small graves enclosed by a triangular fencing are those of the two minor children of Raja Sir Harnam Singh's family. The Lal Baradari, now housing the university staff club to the east, the bank in the middle and the Gymnasium at the western end (now in ruins) is the only Nawabi monument still existing. A small canal with a bridge over it is its annexture. Some traces of the old boundary wall, and a tall wooden gate to the north are other old structures providing the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century architectural setting to the new complex.

Notable changes in the staff in early forties

The notable changes in the staff reveal some new appointments, retirement of some members on attaining superannuation, and promotion of some others to higher posts. F.T.Roy with his Oxford Honours in English was promoted as Reader in English while his colleague

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R.R.Sreshtha officiated as Reader in the leave vacancy of L.R.M. Brander. In the Mathematics Department, P.D.Shukla was appointed as Lecturer. There were some other appointments of lecturers in the Faculty of Arts owing to a substantial increase in the number of students. These included Naresh Chand (English) and Raja Narain (Philosophy). In the Faculty of Law, Bishambhar Nath Srivastava and Shiva Shankar Nigam were working as Full-time Reader and Lecturer respectively while Lakshmi Shankar Misra who had resigned earlier as part-time Reader in Law had his post still vacant. There were many new appointments in the following years.

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The old and the new Vice-chancellor

It was whispered that Raja Maharaj Singh was interested in streamlining the administration and academic patterns and had issued instructions that members of the teaching staff should as well conform to the working hours in office, and be available in their departments. This was no doubt too bitter a pill to swallow. An academic don's duties and responsibilities need not be equated with those of administrators. The result was a non-cooperative spirit, and the vice-chancellor, despite his good intentions, had no alternative but to resign after just a few months. His successor was Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, an ordinary B.Sc. with practically no administrative experience. He was a delegate to the Third Round Table Conference in 1932. He was content to be a Taluqdar, always following official line but amenable to change when demanded. He did take lesson from his predecessors' case and, as such, did not disturb the hornet's nest of the academic elite. He no doubt kept them at arms length and did not align himself with any group in the Executive Council. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth's appointment as Vice-chancellor was taken by many as an affront to the academic

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people not only in Lucknow but even outside. I got this news in Patna from Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the then Vice-chancellor of the Patna University. I had called on him on way back home from Calcutta. The way he broke the news was suggestive of his displeasure though the matter did not concern him. As a scholarly person and a distinguished statesman he had many friends in Lucknow. He would have been happy if the Executive Council had chosen Sidhanta or any other senior member of the teaching staff as the Rector of the university. Sinha was holding a similar office in an honorary capacity, and he was conscious of its dignity and prestige. The Vice-chancellors of all Indian universities in those days were entitled to prefix the military title Lt. Col. to their names. Both Sinha and Seth invariably used this military rank to their names.

The Long Inning, Bisheshwar Dayal - Enrolment and Appointments

The new Vice-chancellor had a fairly long inning of six years from 1941 to 1947. During this period there was considerable increase in the number of admissions to different faculties. The total enrolment in the university for all Faculties excluding Diploma courses reached the record figure of 2500 in 1941 against the previous year's figure of 2383. It shot up to 3795 in 1945-46. There was an abnormal increase in number in the Faculties of Law (811) and Commerce (408). In 1946-47, the total figure touched 3974. Some details are as well available regarding the appointments made in his time. The increase in the number of students in all the Faculties except Medicine demanded extra staff at the Lecturers' level. Among the lecturers appointed between 1941-43 include Gopi Nath Dhawan, Naresh Chandra, Raj Narain in Political Science, English and Philosophy respectively. Other new entrants include Reader in

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Law (temporary), V.N.Shukla, Lecturer in Law ; A.M.Lorenzo (Commerce); Professor Ram Ballabh (Mathematics); A.M.Khan was appointed Professor of Anatomy (temporary) vice A.H.Siddiqui. S.N. Mathur left Lucknow to take up appointment as Professor of Physiology at Agra. Three stalwarts C.P.Misra, Hargovind Sahai and Raghunandan Lal were re-employed till the end of 1942. Some other appointments were those of K.N.Shukla and Bhagirath Misra in Hindi, S.Nurul Hasan and R.N.Nagar and R.K.Dikshit in History, J.R.Sharaf (Physics), Uma Kant Shukla (Mathematics), S.A.Faseeb (Chemistry), R.C.Misra (Geology), L.N.Mookerji (Chemistry), G.P.Johri & A.K.Gupta (English), K.K.Trivedi and S.D.Sharma (Law), H.S.Asthana (Philosophy) and K.S.Shukla (Mathematics); K.C.Sirkar and A.L.Loomba were appointed part-time lecturers in Military Science. R.R.Shreshta was made Permanent Reader in English. In the Faculty of Medicine Hem Lata Mangl[illegible]k and S.P.Gupta were appointed Lecturers in Obsterics and Gyneacology, and Opthamology respectively. Geology was introduced as a separate subject of study in the Department of Botany and H.L.Chibber was appointed to the newly created post of Reader in that subject. K.N.Kaul returned to his post as lecturer in Botany after five years at the Kew Herbarium in London.

The new Section Committees

The Selection Committee for the appointments in different faculties did undergo some change consequent to the composition of the new Executive Council from August 1942. For posts of Professors and Readers, the nominees of the Executive Council were N.C.Chaturvedi and P.N.Bhargava (Arts), Maheshwar Dayal Seth figured in three faculties (Science, Law and Commerce), Sir George Thomas in Medicine and Law, and P.N.Bhargava in Arts and Commerce, while Hari Ram Seth was in the Faculty of Medicine. The Academic Council elected its

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two nominees on the two separate committees for Professors and Readers and Lecturers. There was also a Chancellor's nominee for each faculty - Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh for Arts, B.N.Singh of Banares for Science, The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals fo medicine, Chaudhari Niamat Ullah for Law and H.W.Morgon for Commerce. There was no Chancellor's nominee in committee for the appointment of lecturers and the seventh member was the Head of the Department.

Appointment Factors

In matters of making appointments, there were several factors at work - personal, caste and also his relationship with a member of the Executive Council. Of course, academic records were taken into consideration. The Vice-chancellor was not a disinterested Chairman. An incident of a Selection Committee meeting was reported by the Vice-chancellor Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. There was a new post of lecturer in Ancient Indian History. The meeting was held in the Vice-chancellor's office sometime in August 1943. Radha Kumud Mookerji, the Head of the Department was interested in a candidate, alas dead now. He was working in the university as Sanskrit cataloguer in the grade of 75-5-100. He rendered personal service to the Professor by attending on him in the morning in his study. In the interview the Professor asked him to read an Asokan Inscription. He read it like a page from any printed book. The Vice-chancellor became somewhat suspicious. He took the volume from Radha Kumud, turned to another plate and asked the candidate to read it. This he could not do, and thus confirmed the Vice-chancellor's suspicion that the Head was interested in him. Another member of the Selection Committee was interested in a candidate of

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his caste. Both the candidates were, however, eliminated. Among the appointments made in 1943-44, atleast two had their father as members of the Executive Council. They were K.M.Shamim and Prakash Chandra. The former stayed on here for a few years and finally left India for Pakistan, where his father M. Wasim was the Advocate-General. Wasin from the Oudh Bar was a prominent member of the University Executive Council. Prakash Chandra, son of Har Dhian Chandra, a prominent member of the Executive Council, put in nearly 30 years service in the university. He had taken study leave and was also on deputation elsewhere, but he failed to add to his academic qualification and died as the senior most reader in Economics while still in service sometime in 1974.

The Quit India Movement and the University

The Quit India Movement of 1942 had its impact on the university. It stopped functioning for some time and there were cases of incendarism and stone throwing. Some violent incidents were also reported. A teacher Abdul Aleem of the Arabic Department was also arrested in the university on the last day of its session. It is, however, interesting to note that despite the closure of the university for some time and disruption of teaching, the Examination Schedule was not disturbed. The Congress members of the Executive Council, C.B.Gupta had ceased to be a member of the Council and for the residue period of his membership an election was held at the Court meeting on Dec. 21, 1943. One young Taluqdar Surath Bahadur Shah defeated B.K.Dhaon, a practising Barrister-at-Law, who was a member of the Congress. The court meeting was without any fan fire. Of course there were some questions enquiring about the promotions from Lecturer to Reader and from the latter to Professor. In 1943, D.Pant was promoted as Reader in Commerce,

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and R.V.Singh and A.N.Singh were promoted as Professor. While R.V.Singh had to put in over 8 years service as Reader before promotion, A.N.Singh was lucky enough to get his professorship after putting in just 3 years and 8 months as Reader. It was purely a matter of vacancies due to retirement or resignation that accounted for promotion except in some cases where professorships were transferred from one department to another. V.S.Ram could get his professorship after 15 years service as Reader when S.B. Smith retired in 1938. The two departments of European History and Indian History were merged into one History Department under Radha Kumud Mookerji and the professorship was transferred to Political Science. S.N.Das Gupta, the solitary lecturer in European History was promoted as Reader in 1939. Abul Hamid of the Department of Pathology was the luckiest to secure the professorship in 1937 after the reversion of Lt.Col. H.Stoll to his parental service and transfer to Bihar as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in 1937. He served as a Reader for less than three years before promotion to the higher post.

Radha Kumud's Mookerji Endowment

Radha Kumud Mookerji, Professor History, was due to retire in 1944. His friends and fans helped him in raising a fund of over fifty thousand rupees. He graciously donated a major portion of it to the university for the foundation of a Lectureship and scholarships out of the interest accruing on it. S.Vardhachari of the Federal Court was invited to deliver the inauguration of Radha Kumud Mookerji's endowment lecture on 'Hindu Judicial System'. This was a good gesture on the part of a retiring university professor for a good cause so that people in Lucknow might as well remember him. This endowment money was collected through his personal efforts. The University

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Executive Council equally reciprocated by granting him as well as S.M.Sane, Reader in Chemistry, a year's extension.

The 1944-45 Session and new Appointments

The 1944-45 session seems to have opened in an atmosphere of peace and tranquility. The session was normal and the first meeting of the Executive Council was held on 14th August with the Vice-Chancellor Lt.Col. Bisheshwar Dayal Seth presiding. The members present included B.N.Vyas (Treasurer), Mrs. P.N.Das (Principal, I.T.College), K.M.Wahl, N.K.Sidhanta, R.V.Singh, B.N.Chatterji, Kali Prasad, A.C.Chatterji, N.C.Chaturvedi, Sir George Thomas, Raja Ejaz Rasul Khan, Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Lala Hari Ram Seth, Raja Sir Ram Seth, Birbal Sahni, M. Wasim, Surath Bahadur Shah and P.N.Bhargava. The university condoled the death of N.N. Sen Gupta, Professor of Philosophy, and P.D.Barthwal, Lecturer Hindi. Both were distinguished teachers in their discipline. Sen Gupta donated his collection of Books to the University Library which was maintained for quite sometime with a separate room house it. Another item figuring in the minutes of this meeting is the request of the Executive Council to Dr. Sahni to withdraw his resignation (vide item no. 9 of May 1, 1944). There is no reference to the reason for this resignation which could have been on personal grounds or due to difference with some member in the Executive Council. Three candidates were awarded their Ph.D. degrees, Rajeshwar Prasad (Pol.Science), B.P.Yadava (Chemistry and Yaswant S.Prasad (Economics). The appointments made in the first meeting include those of H.L.Chibber as Reader in Geology on 500/- p.m., M.R.Sinchai as part-time Reader in Forsenic Medicine on 200/- per month and B.P.Yadava (temp. Lecturer in Chemistry) on 200/- p.m., J.P.Jayaswal (temp Lecturer in Mathematics), Amulya C. Banerji

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(Physics). The new grades of Lecturers were fixed at 200-10-310-15-400. Some other appointments during the session included those of B.K.Gupta, B.Sc., LL.M. as temporary whole time Lecturer in Law, vice S.S.Nigam appointed Reader. R.K. Jalota and O.P.Gupta were appointed Lecturers in the Departments of Pathology and Physiology. The Department of Philosophy and Psychology also introduced a Bachelors Course in Education and for that purpose the University appointed Saliq Ram Chaturvedi as Lecturer on 250/- per mensum. Two lecturers in the Department were as well asked to undertake part-time teaching in Educational Psychology on an honorarium of Rs.75/- per mensum.

The New Executive Council

The new Executive Council included Guru Narain and Maheshwar Dayal Seth, representing the British India Association, N.C.Chaturvedi, Kali Prasad, K.N.Bahl and A.N.Singh elected from the Court and Surath Bahadur Shah who had earlier defeated B.K.Dhaon for the residue term of C.B.Gupta, now defeating the great stalwart himself at the meeting of the Court on 14.12.1944. Both the official group and academic, one wielded great influence. N.C. Chaturvedi who was an active member of the C.B.Gupta group seemed to have trimmed his sail to suit the wind. Incidentally he was also conferred the junior most title of 'Rai Saheb' in the Birthday Honours List. This title was as well conferred on Sheo Shankar, the Assistant Registrar. Chaturvedi was also a member of the Selection Committee for Professorship and Readership in Commerce, and for Lecturership in the Faculty of Arts. Another notable feature was the emergence of a new coterie in the Executive Council comprising of A.C.Chatterji, A.N.Singh and Kali Prasad. They exercised great influence as a group. They were schemy and equally vociferous

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and had no hesitation in aligning with the official group when opportune. Individually they as well enjoyed all the perks and perquisites associated with the Wardenship of Hostels and headship of departments. Their personal ambitions and alignments as also emergence of new patrons finally separated the trio.

Retirements and Obituaries

In the year 1945, some notable teachers retired. These included Radha Kumud Mookerji, S.M.Sane and W. Burridge. The first two were earlier granted a year's extension and both continued till the end of the session. About Radha Kumud Mookerji it was rumoured that he could manage to get his date of birth corrected on the basis of the municipal record of his younger brother who was dead. There might be truth in it or not but attempts were made even much later by several teachers to get their dates of superannuation extended on the basis of their horoscopes. Finally, the entry on the Matriculation or High School Certificate was accepted as final. Radha Kumud Mookerji was also conferred Emeritus Professorship in History and he was as well conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters at the Silver Jubilee Convocation in January 1949. The University suffered a great loss in the death of F.T.Roy in 1945. He was an institution by himself, refined, courteous and a gentleman. He was, however, a gourmet. He enjoyed his life at Oxford as well and took longer time to attain his Honours Degree in English. The vacancies caused by the retirement of the three dons and the death of F.T.Roy were filled by the promotion of S.K.Banerji as professor History, A.V.Rao as Reader in English and A.C.Chatterji as Reader in Chemistry. All the three had put in a number of years in service, and were equally qualified. Banerji was from the old Canning College staff and had lately received his

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D.Litt from London. While he was no match to his predecessor, either in talents or in expression, health equally stood in his way and during the three years period left for him, he was for most of the time sick. His contribution to historical research was confined only to the Life and Times of Humayun and a good many papers. A.V.Rao was still in form. With his London qualification and also his legal background as a Bar-at-Law, Vithal Rao was for a very long time a temporary lecturer. He had a smooth sailing afterwards and in due course became the Head of the English Department, Dean, Faculty of Arts and finally Vice-chancellor of the Lucknow University for full two terms. S.M.Sane who was the youngest son-in-law of Lokmanya Bala Gangadhar Tilak was rather insular and cold. He had few friends, particularly Wahl and Wali Mohammad. He was as well instrumental in getting Paranjpye here as Vice-chancellor. The latter has referred to this fact in his 'Autobiography'.

The University Library

The University Library had undergone change in its venue by shifting to its new premises - an attractive two storeyed building, but also in its headship. Radha Kamal who had replaced Wali Mohammad had gone on leave and Kali Prasad was appointed the new Honorary Librarian during the leave vacancy, only as a stepping stone for Permanent Librarianship after sometime. The Library which was lanquishing in Radha Kamal's time, since he was too academic in approach and was a poor administrator, had a face lift with the administrative levelling up, rubbing all kinds of angularities which the assistant librarian had developed. He had only to count his days and eventually his services were terminated after suspension for some time. Kali Prasad took active interest in the upkeep and

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maintenance of the library. The Bonarjee Library room housing the collection of books donated by D.N.Bonarjee had several other acquisitions including long playing records, and tape records. The N.N.Sen Gupta's collection of books was kept in a separate room and facilities were available for departmental teachers' research room where they could have all the books and journals needed by them. The number of books rose from 66,091 in 1940 to 83,226 in 1945.

The Convocation of 1943

There is no reference to the convocation of 1942. The one scheduled for some date in 1943 was held on January 15, 1944. Sir C.V.Raman delivered the Convocation Address. The extracts from this address are quoted here. While denoucing those making allegations against universities for producing innumerable graduates years and after years like stamping machine, Raman pronounced that the intensity of their vituperations was only matched by the impregnability of their ignorance about that subject. He considered the Indian Universities as institutions of the highest possible importance in the country. The true foundation of education was mostly furnished by the universities.. Paying tribute to the Lucknow University, he especially mentioned the name of Dr. Birbal Sahni as one of the foremost of the living biologists of the world . The spirit of university education could be expressed most briefly in the form of a phrase : 'it is the restless human spirit - always searching for something new, always moving with the spirit of endeavour, adjusting with the glory of achievement and always seeking for newer and newer fields to conquer.' He as well mentioned the names of Archimedes of the Ancient Greek, Leonardo de Vinchi of the Middle Age and Newton and Lord Rutherford whom no honour, no glory, no success

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ever succeeded in sinking back to idleness, who to the last day of their lives were athirst with the same vigour and the same energy as they were when they were young men. One thing which one should take away from the halls of that seat of learning was that 'restless human spirit'. If that restless human spirit had not been stirred, if the desire to do something and to achieve something so as to prove themselves worthy of their country had not been kindled when they left the gate of their university, then the university had failed in its mission. The purpose and function of the university was to create 'restless human spirit' not in one or other field of knowledge or activity, but in every field of knowledge and in every field of activity.

Further, the loyalty of graduates of the university should be the greatest tower of strength to that seat of learning. There must be continuous enthusiasm and support of the alumni of the university. They should make earnest efforts to see the university of Lucknow rise from strength to strength, enabling the lamp of learning to shine brightly, and the air of learning must waft in breezes all over the world. Sir Chandreshwar as well asked the teachers to hold their heads high. A teacher's empire was great, he spreads the light of learning in his empire of love. In fact, it was the work of the university professors and teachers to build the nation through their pupils, enabling them to distinguish in various walks of life. Talking about the role of women, Raman proposed that there was nothing more heartening in progress of education than the desire of young women of India to shoulder the burden, to improve themselves and to show themselves worthy of the country. While it was quite right and proper that they should regard themselves as equal of men in the men's sphere, the same

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could not be said about men in women's sphere. Success was achieved by blood and tears. The search of happiness was just the sense of awareness of the beautiful environment around us - close to the nature. He enjoined the audience to gaze at Mother India like a child and vowing to Her eternal service.

The Convocation of 1944
Preparation of a comprehensive Plan

The next year's convocation address was delivered by Sir John Sargent, D.Litt., C.I.E., Educational Adviser to the Government of India. This address was in a tone of modesty and goodwill for the young graduates and their country. Sir John made no attempt to ascend the heights of philosophical speculation or of lofty idealism. He provided some information about the Central Advisory Board of Education and its mission to equip the rising generation of Indians to face the great responsibilities likely to devolve on them. During its ten years of existence, the Board prepared a comprehensive plan of post-war development in the field of education from its administrative aspect to its pedagogical side. With this object in view, it laid down certain essential requirements which were annalled in the Report. It concentrated at the outset on universal compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen in order to ensure literacy and the minimum preparation for citizenship. A reasonable provision of education had no doubt to be made before the age of six in the form of nursery schools and classes. The secondary or high school education was prescribed only for those who showed the capacity for benefitting from it. According to Sir John, the university education with an adequate provision for post-graduate and research facilities for selected students should be in the ratio of 1 to 15 between

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the university and secondary school students. He as well bemoaned that no serious effort was made to relate the output with the needs of the community, and the examination system did not encourage original thinking and real scholarship. The conception of a university as an almamater in the literary sense of the word, to whom affection and loyalty were due, was limited to comparatively few only.

Education and Industrialisation

Referring to technical, commercial and art education, Sir John suggested that the amount, type and location had to be deferred by the requirements of industry and commerce. He warned against irrational industrialisation which was generally accompanied by those social evils which made the history of industrial revolution in western countries such a melancholy record of human relations. The late Educational Commissioner as well referred to adult education - both vocational and non-vocational of all kinds to meet the needs of those who were denied adequate opportunities in their earlier years or recognised the importance of supplementing what they had received. The training of teachers, as also an efficient school medical service to look after the health of the students was also stressed. Among other things, reference was made to the need for special schools for retarded children, recreation facilities for all kinds of people of all ages to satisfy the craving for corporate activity and to counteract the drabness of the conditions in which so large a part of the Indian people otherwise spent their lives. He as well referred to employ bureaux to provide guidance to school and college leavers into profitable employment.

Change through sustained efforts

The change in the system of education could only be

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brought about by sustained efforts through a prolonged period of trial and error. Further, according to him, it would be a delusion to assume that all these difficulties would disappear and that current attitude of defeatism would be converted into one of constructive optimism on the day the last British sailed home from Bombay. History no doubt suggested great political changes opening the door to reactionary as well as to progressive influences. According to Sir John, it would be a great pity if the Indian getting rid of the charms of British Imperialism found themselves in equally irksome fetters of local manufacture. He enjoined the people to educate themselves in the real sense and not be satisfied by merely passing the examination or acquiring a degree. India's future problems - those, which she would have to solve when she would be in charge of her own affairs, would never be solved by introverts. There was an enormous field for effort where all people of goodwill, whatever their political complexion, could work together to prepare for the time of testing that was coming.

Education, the Source of all Power

Education, according to Sir John Sargant, was no doubt the source of all power but it could as well be a powerful instrument for evil as well. The same was true of democracy. National independence might be a good thing but if there was to be any future for humanity, there must be national inter-dependence as well. No great nation could shut itself up behind its own frontiers and ignore the outside world. Each must give as well as take. There could be fundamental difference between the aspirations and needs of the west and of the east, but the essentials must inspire any sound system of education. The rising generation was expected to be

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physically fit, mentally alert and morally sound. Whatever things were true, whatever things were honest, whatever things were pure, whatever things were lovely, whatever things were of good sport ; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, those things must be fully taken into consideration. That advice was relevant for all time to come in India as well, forming a part of the world.

The Bureaucratic Creed of good government

The bureaucratic creed quoted by him has its relevance even at the moment :

"For forms of Government - let fools contest,
Whatever was best administered was best.

A good physician or a good surgeon would not be less courteous to his patient because he happened to belong to a different race or a different political party. So also Sargent tried to do his best for the cause of Indian education. Finally in his advice, if the young graduates set out on a great and arduous adventure were to accept the very best wishes for their success and happiness from one who belonged neither to their country nor to their generation, then he offered these with his sincerest wishes.

A Frank Address

Sir John Sargent's address was frank and candid. He could see the writing on the wall and the shape of things to come. The system of education - its purpose and pattern - has no doubt been a subject of discussion and deliberation, with several commissions appointed to streamlight it in the changed situation in the post-independent era. Sargent's recommendation particularly restricting admission to the under-graduate and post-graduate, and also making the education job-oriented with technical education catering to the

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needs of the industry in a rational manner, all his recommendations have their relevance even at the moment. I had occasion to meet Sir John Sargent in London in his office as Head of the British Council - an institution officially sponsored, body taking care of cultural relations and projecting British way of life and English education among the young boys and girls from the continent who came to England for familiarising themselves with the English language.

Conference invited by the University

The university as well invited Conferences of scholars in 1943 and 1944. The Indian Political Science Conference held its sixth session under the auspices of the Lucknow University in December 1943. Principal G.D.Sondhi of Government College, Lahore, presided over the Conference. It was inaugurated by Raja Sir Maharaj Singh. In December 1944, the Indian Philosophical Congress held its 19th session under the auspices of the university. Professor H.D.Bhattacharya of the Dacca University presided over the Congress. It was inaugurated by Dr. Panna Lal, Adviser to the Governor. The Chairman of the Reception Committee on both the occasions was the Vice-chancellor, Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. The Head of the Department of Political Science, V.S. Ram, was the Local Secretary of the first one and that of Philosophy Kali Prasad of the second one.

The Session 1945-46

The Session 1945-46 was eventful from the point of view of number of appointments made in the university. Several old people had retired, new ones were appointed at the lecturer's level, and the middle grade promotions were as well made. There is also a reference to the farsical meeting of the Executive Council in which

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as many as 17 professorships were created and working readers were recommended for promotion against these posts. Their posts falling vacant were to be kept in abeyance to avoid any complication. Individual names were proposed and duly seconded for promotion and were approved by the Council. The Treasurer recorded his dissent in all the cases. Incidentally in most of the cases, professors of other departments proposed the names of readers and in some cases some members of the Executive Council did so for personal interest in their friends. Thus, we find Sidhanta proposing the names of B.B.Mukherji (Economics), B.N.Das Gupta (Commerce) and B.N.Chatterji (Applied Economics), K.N.Wahl proposed the name of B.B.Bhatia (Pharmacology), A.N.Singh of G.S.Thapa (Helminthology - Zoology) and K.S.Nigam of Kali Prasad (Indian Philosophy). Nirmal Chaturvedi proposals included A.C.Chatterji (Physical Chemistry) and Raghunandan Lal (Radiology). Surath Bahadur Shah proposed the name of Husain Zaheer (Organic Chemistry). M. Wasim was interested in K.A.S.Iyer (Sanskrit), Mohd.Wahid Mirza (Arabic) and Masud Hasan Rizvi (Persian). K.S.Nigam was the only Head of the Department to propose a second professorship for his deputy S.N.Mathur. These proposals suggest that these were personal, caste and provincial considerations at work. The 'Pioneer' next morning jeered at the recommendations of the Executive Council under the caption 'Professorship' showered at the meeting of the Executive Council. The Treasurer dissented in all the cases. The resolutions were not implemented. The persons whose names were recommended for promotion had the satisfaction that their merits were recognised. They had their promotions in due course.

The Academic Council and new posts

The Academic Council at its meeting on Dec. 2, 1945 enter-

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tained proposals for the creation of several posts of professors and readers as also additional lecturers in different departments numbering over 30. These were referred to a committee consisting of the Vice-chancellor (Convener) and the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Science, Commerce, Law and Medicine (a) to scrutinise the cadre of the teaching staff of various departments in all the Faculties and emoluments of the teachers and (b) to submit its report for consideration at the next meeting of the Academic Council. There is, however, no reference to the recommendations of the Committee appointed for this purpose at the next meeting of the Academic Council held on May 3, 1946or even in the years to follow.

New Appointments and Termination of Services

The regular appointments against the existing vacancies or new posts of lecturers included those of S.S.Misra, M.R.C.P. (London), Reader in Medicine, Satya Pal Gupta, F.R.C.S. (Edin), Reader in Opthamology ; C.D.Chatterji, Reader in History ; P.D.Mukherji, Reader in Anatomy ; R.C.Shukla, Reader in Physiology ; D.P.Mukherji Reader in Economics ; S.R.Narayan Rao, Reader in Geology ; Din Dayal Gupta, Reader in Hindi ; D.N.Majumdar, off. Reader in Economics ; S.N.Mathur, Professor of Physiology. Kali Prasad was confirmed as Reader in Philosophy. The lecturers appointed in this session included K.B.Kunwar (Medicine), V.N.Khanna (Opthomology), B.N.Puri (History), Mohd. Taqi (Urdu), Nisar Ahmad Khan and Sewa Ram Sharma, temporary lecturers in Economics, Sarjoo Prasad Misra, Mrs. Maya Jamil (English), Ram Gopal (Chemistry), P.D.Saksena (Commerce), P.N.Masaldan (Political Science), B.B. Sinha (temp. Zoology), S.N. Shukla (temp. Political Science), S.H.Zaidi (temp. Physiology), A.K.Ghosh & D.N.Gurtoo, (temp. Economics), R.C.Gupta (temp. Physics), M.C.Saksena (temp. lecturer Physics), Hari Krishna Awasthi (Hindi).

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Some of the lecturers were working for the past few years and they were absorbed against permanent vacancies. Several other lecturers, however, continued in temporary leave vacancy. These include R.C. Nigam (Law), B.N.Sharma, L.N.Tandon (Law), J.P.Jayaswal (Math), R.M.Loomba and Salig Ram Chaturvedi (Philosophy) for B.Ed. R.B. Tewari was also appointed temporary lecturer (Law). In the Medical College, the three P.M.S. Professors - Har Govind Sahai, C.P.Misra and Raghunandan Lal - Reader in Radiology, were re-employed for a further period of one year from April 1, 1945. In the Faculty of Medicine, some other appointments include those of Anant Charan, Lecturer Grade 'B' Junior Demonstrator (Anatomy), Sita Ram Kapoor in the same grade (Physiology) and Narendra Prakash Gupta and Kedar Nath (Pathology). The temporary lecturers who were confirmed include Khwaja Jamiluddin (English), Sri Murari Sinha (English), Ram Narain Saksena (Economics), ~~Nirmal~~ Nurul Hasan Hashmi (Urdu), S.B.Samadi (Islamic Culture & Civilization), Satyavrat Singh (Sanskrit) A.C.Banerji (Physics), B.P.Yadva (Chemistry), Saligram Sinha (Botany), Guru Dutt (Economics) in the Faculty of Commerce, B.K. Gupta (Law), K.S.Shukla (Mathematics) and H.S.Asthana (Philosophy). The services of Athar Rasheed, temporary Reader in Philosophy and Fazal Elahi, Assistant Librarian, were terminated. The latter was suspended for some time. Kali Prasad was appointed Honorary Librarian for a year of five years from May 7, 1946. The permanent Registrar, R.R.Khanna who was on deputation with the Government of India, was asked to resume his duties by May 27, 1946.

Personal Promotions

Another interesting recommendation of the Executive Council similar to one made on Oct. 12, 1945 regarding the personal promotion of Readers as Professors, was made by the Executive Council at its

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meeting on December 11, 1945. The resolution was moved by the Dean, Faculty of Commerce, who proposed certain qualifications for promotion from lecturership to professorship. M. Wasim formally moved that the following lecturers be designated Readers and upgraded : N.L.Chatterji (History), B.M.Sharma (Pol.Science), D.N.Majumdar (Sociology), M.A.Qavi Fani (Persian), A.D.Thakur (Sanskrit), K.N.Mathur (Physics), M.R. Nayar (Chemistry), M.L.Bhatia (Zoology), S.K.Pande (Botany), R.S.Varma (Mathematics), K.N.Sinha (Pharmacology) and O.P.Gupta (Statistics - Commerce). Some other names were as well added. These included those of M.Sultan (Pol. Science), Yusuf Husain Mosvi (Persian), T.Prasad (Surgery), A.R. Rao (Botany), C.G.Roy (English), A. Aleem (Arabic), S.N.Shukla (Chemistry), B.N.Sinha (Surgery), A.T.Bhattacharya (English), P.D. Shukla (Mathematics), Ram Ballabh (Mathmatics), M.B. Lal (Zoology), Jagdeshwari Dayal (Zoology), S.B.L.Mathur (Physics), S.C.Verma (Chemistry), Dayamoy Mitra (English), Ch. Naimullah (Law), S.C.Das (Law), S.S.Nigam (Law), D.D.Gupta (Hindi), K.C.Sarkar (Commerce), Shanti Prakash Gupta (Pathology) andmany others Lecturers who may be recommended by the Head of the Department and the Dean of the Faculty concerned. A perusal of the list suggests that persons who had put in only a few years and without any research qualification and attaining maximum in the grade as proposed by the Dean, Faculty of Commerce, were not failing in catching the opportunity for personal promotion. The Vice-chancellor and the Executive Council seemed to be interested in keeping the Teaching Faculty in good humour.

<u>The University Students Union</u>

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council called on September 22, 1945 was especially called to consider the position

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with regard to the Lucknow University Union, leading to the strike by the students and the closure of the university that followed. The Lucknow University Union was suspended during the period of the war following the Quit India Movement of 1942. There were parleys between the Vice-chancellor and the student leaders without any result. The Council at this meeting decided that the Lucknow University Union be restored and that a provisional committee be constituted to function as the Union Executive Committee until a final decision was arrived at. The committee included the presidents of the five male and one female hostels, the general secretaries of five delegacy centres, the Senior Librarian and the Treasurer of the Union - both members of the teaching staff and 25 other members. These include Mohd. Hashim Kidwai and S.M. Zaheer who later in life became Congress member of the Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council respectively and Jagdish Chandra Dikshit, later in life a member of the Council of Ministers in Uttar Pradesh.

The last year of the Term

The last year of Bisheshwar Dayal Seth's Vice-chancellorship covering the academic session 1946-47 and a few months of 1947-48 was eventful in several ways. The political situation in the country had changed and the attainment of freedom was on the anvil. The educational institutions as well felt the impact of the new order to come. The Constitutional process with the provincial elections, and those to the Constituent Assembly, took place in 1946. The Congress government had come into existence in the province and the Vice-chancellor trimmed his sails to suit the political winds. C.B.Gupta who had earlier lost to Surath Bahadur Shah, was now back in the Executive Council, after the death of

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Dr. B.N.Vyas, as Treasurer in July 1947. He was unanimously recommended for treasurership - an office which he held for a number of years. He as well continued to be a member of the Treasury Bench. The composition of the Council had not changed, but there was definitely a change in the tenor, with the old official slant was missing. In the session 1946-47 there were a number of changes.

Retirements and Changes in the Staff

Dr. Wali Mohammad, the senior-most professor of the university, whose services were retained even after retirement from the Indian Educational Service, left on October 28, 1946 to take up the Vice-chancellorship of the Osmania University at Hyderabad. Further some other teachers of the university, who belonged to the Provincial Medical Service, as well retired on attaining the age of superannuation. These teachers were R.B. Dr. Har Govind Sahai, Professor of Medicine ; Dr. C.P.Misra, Professor of Opthalmology, and R.B. Dr. Raghunandan Lal, Reader in Radiology. The University Executive Council at its meeting on November 22, 1946 while recording its appreciation of their services, decided without prejudice to permanent appointment, promoted S.S.Misra, Reader in Medicine ; Satya Pal Gupta, Reader in Opthalmology, and C.S.Chatterji, Lecturer in Radiology, to officiate professors in their subjects and the last one as Reader. K.B.Kunwar was appointed officiating Reader in Medicine ; V.N.Khanna in Opthalmology and N.N.Gupta, R.M.O. as officiating Lecturer in Medicine. Other appointments in this Session included those of K.A. Subramani Iyer, Professor of Sanskrit (by promotion), D.B.Deodhar, Professor of Physics (by selection vice Wali Mohd. retired), D.N.Majumdar (Reader in Economics by personal promotion), N.C.Chatterji, Reader in History ; Athar Rashid, tempo-

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rary Reader in Philosophy ; M.L.Bhatia (officiating Reader in Zoology) and A.A.Suroor (Urdu), R.S.Verma (Mathematics) as Readers. There were many appointments of lecturers in various Faculties due to the increased students strength in some subjects or in the leave vacancies. Such appointments were those of Dharm Narain (Embrylogy - Anatomy), M.P.Mehrotra & K.M.Wahal (Gr. B Pharmacology and Pathology respectively), K.C.Srivastava, temporary (European History), S.D.Singhal, temporary Lecturer (Mathematics), Ram Rakshapala, temporary (Zoology), R.P.Agarwal (temp. Statistics), A.K.Saran (temp. Economics), Mohd. Ahsan Farooqi (temp. English), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit Culture), R.B.Tewari (temp. Law), Mahesh C.Saxena (temp. Physics), J.N.Singh (temp. Hindi), R.V.Sitholey (temp. Botany), B.S. Tewari (temp. Geology), Anant Pande (temp. Commerce), G.S. Verma (Botany) & Ramesh Nigam (Surgery).

Piquant Situation in Economics Department

There was also an appointment which caused commotion and ill-feeling in the Economics Department. It was that of A.K.Das Gupta, who was appointed Reader in Economics in a clear vacancy after the death of B.B.Mukherji on Rs.550/- per month. A recommendation by the Head of the Department and the Dean, Faculty of Arts, to raise D.N.Majumdar's salary to 550/- so that his seniority might not be disturbed, was turned down by the Executive Council. Majumdar had put in more than 20 years service in the university and had done valuable research work. His seniority was being disturbed and he decided to resign his Lucknow job. Good sense eventually prevailed and the new incumbent Das Gupta did not take up his appointment. Majumdar withdrew his resignation and finally his department was also separated from the parent one - Economics and Sociology. Late in fifties - Sociology was also made a separate

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department. A year later a similar situation arose over the appointment of Baljit Singh as Reader in Economics superceding R.N.Saksena who was senior to him in age and service. Saksena resigned to take up Principalship of D.A.V.College, Dehradun. The university lost a good Economist and Sociologist, who made good contributions to sociological studies.

Similar Situation in the Medical Faculty

The Medical Faculty had to face a similar situation. After the retirement of C.P.Misra, Bir Bhan Bhatia, the Head of the Department of Pharmacology, was elected Dean of the Faculty of Medicine for the residue of the term of C.P.Misra. He was later on a candidate for Professorship in Medicine. From the tone of the resolution No.5 of Executive Council meeting dated Nov. 22, 1946, it was clear that the officiating arrangements through promotion from Readership to Professorship were made without prejudice to permanent appointment. Bhatia was definitely much senior to S.S.Misra and had a brilliant academic record, but Misra took it as an affront that a Reader in Pharmacology should head another department when he was no less qualified. Satpal Gupta of Opthalmology in the same situation was lucky to secure his professorship. Misra had to take it lying down. Eventually he had his personal professorship and subsequently became the Head of the Department as well. Bhatia's predecessor B.N.Vyas was an eminent physician and the successor followed in his heels but had a good competitor in S.S.Misra who had as well established his reputation as a physician. The Medical College service conditions did allow private practice, provided it did not interfere in hospital duties. The headship of the Medicine Department was a great attraction and had its commercial value as well. This department because of its

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private practice attraction and scope did cause heart burning in years to follow among several youngmen who were interested in pushing up their claims through means and channels other than purely academic qualifications and attainments.

Recognition to Local colleges for opening degree classes

The rising number of students had necessitated grant of recognition to colleges in the city. The I.T.College was looking after women's education from the very beginning of the university. In the forties several other colleges received permission to open degree classes. These included Mahila College, Lucknow Christian College, Kanyakubja College, Kanya Kubja Vocational College and Karamat Husain Girls College. Temporary recognition was given after screening the teaching faculty of the colleges and their financial position. The approved teachers alone were qualified to take degree classes and their salary was also to not less than Rs.200/- a month. The colleges were as well periodically inspected to assess library and lecture room facilities. The college teachers were designated lecturers.

The Court Meetings -
Allegations and Suspensions

The Court meetings in this period were equally interesting, particularly the interpellations and the replies given by the Vice-chancellor. Sometimes policy matters and guidelines were also placed before the Court. The non-official members - particularly those from the Registered Graduates body - often inflicted long speeches and put the administration into a difficult situation. Reference has already been made to such meetings of the Court of which the proceedings sometimes ran into over 80 pages in print. The number of interpellations too occasionally numbered over 70. In the meeting

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of the Court, the last one in the regime of Bisheshwar Dayal on April 30, 1947, condolence resolutions were moved on the deaths of D.D.Pandey, Miss K.D.Acharya, B.B.Mukherji, Saiduz-Zafar-Khan, Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Shyam Behari Misra and B.N.Vyas. These were followed by interpellations. A queer situation arose when a senior teacher of the Medical Faculty made a stirring speech levelling allegations against another teacher and the Superintendent of the Hospital. The text of the speech does not figure in the minutes. The subsequent proceedings of the Executive Council, however, provide an interesting background to the entire situation. At its meeting on Aug. 29, 1947, the Council considered with reference to Executive Council Resolution No.37, dated May 2, 1947, (a) a letter dated July 31, 1947 from Dr. A.M.Khan, Professor of Anatomy, and (b) the recommendations dated August 28, 1947 of the Hospital Enquiry Committee that Dr. Barkat Ram, Superintendent, King George's and Associated Hospitals ; Dr. B.N.Sinha, Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery and Dr. A.M. Khan, Professor of Anatomy be suspended forthwith to facilitate further enquiry entrusted to the Inquiry Committee. It was resolved (vide Resolution No.29) that (1) Dr. Barkat Ram, Dr. B.N.Sinha and Dr. A.M.Khan be suspended without delay pending decision of the Council on the report of the committee after completion of the enquiry and (2) the Convener of the Committee be requested to expedite completion of the enquiry. The Report of the Committee was placed a few months later and the decision of the Executive Council was taken in the time of Acharya Narendra Deva, the next Vice-chancellor, at its meeting on January 28, 1948. It would be opportune to record the findings and the decision taken in proper context later on.

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The Convocation of 1946

The annual Convocation was held on Sunday afternoon at the Canning College quadrangle after a lapse of two years. The address was delivered by Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self Government and Public Health, U.P. 'It seems an irony of fate', said Mrs. Pandit 'that one who has herself not received the benefit of education in the conventional sense of the word should be called upon to address those who are due to pass through the portals of learning'. She, however, talked to the young men and women as comrades in the adventure of life. While stressing the importance of the ashramas in life with Brahmacharya as the stage of preparation. She emphasised on the tradition of service in the larger interest. It was enjoined in the aged-old tradition of sacrificing the individual for the family, the family for the community, the community for the State and the State for the world. 'The glories of the past', according to Mrs. Pandit, 'need not be an escape from the ugly realities of the present'.

The Role of Women

Referring to the role of the girl students she reminded them of the importance of women in the shape of things to come. The Indian women had an ancient heritage of equality. Our history was luminous with the names of women statesmen, warriors, scholars - women who worked for the public good. Both men and women were equal comrades of the road, sharing responsibilities and privileges alike. With India emerging from foreign rule to take her rightful place among the free nations of the world, women had as much a part to play in public life as their male counterparts. With the coming of freedom, both have to shoulder new responsibilities.

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Erosion of age-old values

The lady speaker bemoaned over the destruction of those values on which alone the foundations of nationhood could be laid. The suspicion and the hatred which had captured the minds of a large section of the people and which were tearing the soul of India. That indomitable soul which no foreign invader was even able to crush, was at the moment bleeding and broken. The security and peace of the world demanded that each nation contributed towards the new world structure.

In this Convocation 1535 students including 155 girls received their degrees and diplomas. 19 of them received Doctorate, 9 M.S., 127 M.A., 36 M.Sc., 3 LL.M., 42 M.Com., 323 LL.B., 63 B.A. (Hons), 7 B.Sc. (Hons), 17 B.Ed. Sc., 401 B.A., 129 B.Sc., 99 B.Com and 48 M.B.B.S.

The Aftermath

The question relating to date of the University Convocation of 1946, the last one in Raja Bisheshwar Dayal's time, and its postponement by the Vice-Chancellor without reference to the Executive Council to March 16, 1947 was raised by A.N.Singh at its meeting on March 28, 1947. The nature of enquiries solicited in this matter makes one feel as if the Vice-chancellor was in the dock for ignoring the Executive Council and its members. The Vice-Chancellor in his reply explained that he had taken his decision under section 11(4) of the Lucknow University Act, and that the resolutions of Dr. Singh were not included in the agenda of the meeting held on January 14, 1947 because they were considered out of order, and that he had never any intention of ignoring the members of the Executive Council. In the end he was sorry for

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the inconvenience caused by his decisions and assured the Council that he would in future include in the agenda resolutions of which notice may be received, and inform the member concerned if any resolution was ruled out of order. The nature of the reply given and the expression of regret on the part of the Vice-chancellor could be construed either as his magnamimity in showing respect to the member and the Council for any lapse, or his helplessness which one generally experiences at the last lap of one's journey's end.

The Ugly incident in the Convocation

Another incident which happened in the Convocation only a few days earlier might as well be recorded in this context. The Convocation was addressed by Smt. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, younger sister of Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. In this Convocation, the Vangala Narasamagari Memorial Gold Medal was awarded to the Vice-chancellor's son Nareshwar Dayal Seth for being the best M.A. student in Political Science. As he was receiving the medal from the Vice-chancellor, both were booed by a section of the students' crowd. It was reported that Miss Ranjana Sidhanta, daughter of N.K.Sidhanta, was much ahead of Seth in talents and it was an instance of sheer favouritism. As one looks at the subsequent career of both, the intellectual superiority and academic attainments of the lady student far exceed those of her male class fellow. This Department after the death of V.S.Ram and the exit of the two senior most teachers - Menon and Ashirvathan - had virtually lapsed into an academic squalor. It was as well reported that the next Vice-chancellor, Acharya Narendra Deva, had left a note of dissent against the heads' promotion to professorship. The latter could only get his professorship in the time of the pliable successor Acharya Jugal Kishore. The

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art of flattery and attending on some one who counted for promotion was not unknown in those days. Several other departments were equally known for open favouritism. There were many instances of third class Bachelor Degree holders securing First class in the Master's Degree Examination. Sometimes a couple of members from the same family could be the beneficiary of such patronage extended by an approachable member of the teaching staff.

The Session 1947-48
New Courses & Appointments

The session 1947-48 is equally notable for the introduction of a one year's Diploma Course in Foreign Affairs and Diplomacy. The syllabus for this Diploma Course was prescribed and part-time teachers from the European History and Political Science and Economics Departments were engaged on Rs. 75/- per month. These included P.N.Masaldan, G.S.Misra and D.N.Gurtoo. This course, it seems, has not been very successful as the one in Public Administration. The Institute of Palaeo Botany which was proposed to be established, had not taken proper shape and form. The first meeting of the Executive Council was held on July 29, 1947 and was chaired by Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. The Council passed condolence Resolutions on the death of Sir Mohd. Ejaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad and K.K.Trivedi, a young Lecturer in Law. This was followed by a cordial welcome extended to C.B.Gupta who was appointed Honorary Treasurer of the Lucknow University.

The appointments of lecturers made in this Council meeting include Jewan Krishna Ganju (Law), N.N.Gupta (temp. Medicine), Rameshwar Baksh Das (temp. Public Administration), Dwijendra Nath Shukla (Sanskrit), Ramesh Chandra Gupta (Physics), R.V.Sitholy (Botany), B.S.Trivedi (temp. Botany), I.P.Agarwal and N.B.Misra

(Gr. B

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(Gr. B Anatomy), Prem Saran Bhatnagar and Sita Ram Kapoor (Gr. B Physiology), all these in the Faculty of Medicine for a period of 9 months from August 1, 1947. The appointees in the same grade in the department of Pathology included K.M.Wahal, Ram Mohan Lal Mehrotra and Surendra Nath Gupta upto July 1948.

Confirmations

The lecturers confirmed in this meeting include B.N.Sharma (Law), Mohd. Ahsan Farooqi (English), Nasir Ahmad Khan (Economics), A.C.Banerji (Sanskrit), S.P.Agarwal (Hindi), Ram Raksha Pal (Zoology), S.D.Sinhwal (Mathematics - Statistics) and Anant Pandey (Commerce). The appointment of Baljit Singh vice B.B.Mukherji deceased, as Reader in Economics and the subsequent acceptance of resignation of R.N.Saksena, Lecturer in Economics, became a subject of great controversy in the university academic circle. Ram Narain Saksena was senior to Baljit Singh in age and was already serving as a permanent member of the teaching staff. Saksena had no difficulty in securing a more responsible post as professor and later on Principal of the D.A.V.College in Dehradun. Later on, he became Director of the Institute of Social Scene in the Agra University. His last assignment was the Vice-chancellorship of the Kashi Vidyapith in late seventies. Baljeet Singh stayed on in the university and died a year or so after retirement in mid-seventies.

The Selection Committee members and appointments

At the next meeting of the Executive Council on August 29, members were elected from the Executive Council of the Selection Committee for appointment of professors and readers in different faculties. These included N.C.Chaturvedi & Guru Narain (Arts), C.B.Gupta and Raja Sir Ram Seth (Science), Justice Gulam Hasan and

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C.B.Gupta (Medicine), Gulam Hasan and Mohd. Wasim (Law) and N.C. Chaturvedi & Guru Narain (Commerce) as well. The appointments made in that meeting include those of R.V.Sitholey (Botany) as lecturer on a higher start, A.B.Sen, temp. Reader (Chemistry) upto April 30, 1948 ; P.N.Sharma, Reader (Physics) and among lecturers B.S.Tewari (Geology), Desh Raj (Statistics) and Gaya Prasad Dikshit (Sanskrit Culture). Other appointments were of H.R.Chaudhary officiating Professor in Botany, during the absence of Birbal Sahni, A.R.Rao as officiating Reader till the return of S.N.Das Gupta. The other important decisions taken in the meeting include one to set up a statue of Mahatma Gandhi to commemorate the Independence Day, and the service rendered by him to the country, thereby inspiring the succeeding generations with the noble ideals of the Architect of Modern India. A sub-committee was appointed to collect funds for this purpose with the Treasurer as the Convener. The spot donations promised include 1500 by the Vice Chancellor, 1000 by C.B.Gupta and Raja Sri Ram, 500 by B.B.Bhatia, 251 each by Guru Narain, A.C. Chatterji, K.N.Bahl, 250 by A.N.Singh, R.V.Singh and K.S.Nigam and 101 by Ram Prasad Verma; Kali Prasad and B.N.Das Gupta promised 100 each, while the lowest one of 51 was that of N.C.Chaturvedi, followed by 50 of S.Chakko. A committee was also constituted to rename Canning College, King George's Medical College and Hospital and Queen Mary's Hospital, as also Butler Hostel, Hewett Hostel, Meston Hostel and Bennett Hall with the Vice-chancellor as the Convener. Reference has already been made to the Resolution suspending two teachers - a professor and a Lecturer of the Medical College and the Superintendant of the Hospital till the completion of the enquiry.

Acharya Narendra Deva's name as the new Vice-chancellor

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Acharya Narendra Deva's name as the new Vice-Chancellor

The meeting of the Executive Council dated September 26, 1947 is noted for several decisions. It had the maximum attendance of 21 members present including Begum Aizaz Rasul, the newly nominated member of the Council by the Governor and Mohd. Wasim who was still in India despite the creation of Pakistan, where he was appointed Advocate-General. On motion from the Chairman Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth, Vice-Chancellor, seconded by the Hon'ble Sri C.B.Gupta, the Council unanimously resolved to recommend to Her Excellency, the Chancellor, that Acharya Narendra Deva, M.A., LL.B., M.L.A. be appointed Vice-Chancellor for a period of three years on a salary of Rs.2000 per month (with a rent free house or house allowance) with effect from the forenoon of October 6, 1947, without the benefit of the University Provident Fund.

New Appointments

This Council meeting as well made certain appointments in the Faculty of Medicine. These included reappointment of Sita Ram Kapoor (Lecturer Gr.B - Senior Demonstrator), N.B.Misra (Junior Demonstrator) both in Physiology, and M.P.Mehrotra, Lecturer Grade A - Pharmacology. In the Faculty of Arts, three appointments were made in the Department of Economics - Sewa Ram Sharma and Awadh Kishore Saran as permanent lecturers and D.N.Gurtoo as temporary lecturer upto April 30, 1948. Hakim Iftikar Ali Khan was appointed temporary lecturer in Education upto April 30, 1948. In the Faculty of Medicine, Brij Nandan Lal was appointed Gr. A Lecturer in Radio-Therapy ; R.N.Misra in Oto-Rhino Laryngology, Gr.A and Anant Charan, Lecturer Gr. B in Surgery upto July 31, 1948 with prospects of extension upto 3 years.

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Students' Strike

An emergent meeting of the Executive Council dated September 30, 1947 was the last one in the time of Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. Its emergency arose because of the students' strike and the grave situation arising out of the direct action movement launched by students against the enhancement of fees. Earlier, in this context, some discussions took place at the conference of the Hon'ble Premier and the Hon'ble Minister of Education with certain teachers of the university that day. After considering various aspects of the situation, the Council deplored the incidents and decided that the Faculties of Arts, Science, Law and Commerce be closed for one month from that day. The hostels in the Canning College and all Deligacy Centres were equally closed for that period. The Wardens were requested to ask the residents to leave hostels immediately, except for those who could not proceed to their homes because of disturbances. Further, on the reopening of the university, the students were required to furnish to the Deans of their respective Faculties a guarantee duly endorsed by their parents or guardians of good behaviour by not participating in any activity subversive of discipline, law and order. It was also decided to take disciplinary action against those students who in the opinion of university authorities had taken part in the direct action movement. On the report of the Proctor, the Council decided to suspend seven students whose names were given from the rolls of the university. They were asked to show cause why they should not be expelled. The Council as well decided that the Government be approached to provide adequate protection for the university laboratories, the Library and other property of the university. The Council as well authorised the Wardens of all the hostels to allow the police to enter the hostels,

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if necessary.

The end of the two-term Vice-chancellorship of Bisheshwar Dayal Seth

The closure of the university marked the finale of the two terms vice-chancellorship of Lt.Col. Raja Bisheshwar Dayal Seth. The Honorific military rank conferred on all the Vice-chancellors of Indian Universities during the period of the Second World War was retained by the Raja even after the war had ended. The Ex-Vice-Chancellor still in his forties was more shrewed and diplomatic than dynamic in his life style. He lacked initiative and drive, but was forceful in handling difficult situations in those years of political agitations from his residence. Sometimes even the Selection Committee meetings were held at his place. He cleverly managed the interplay of different forces - academic, administrative and official and later on political as well. He shelved the students union issue during his tenure. It was reported in the papers that like the Simla Conference this patriarch of the university invited the student leaders to his place, entertained them and for want of consensus among them the revival of the Union had to be postponed. He did not disturb the teachers' lobby and kept them in good humour, allowing them to move resolutions regarding personal promotions both in the Academic Council as also in the Executive Council with the support of some other members. These were allowed to pass unanimously except for the Honorary Treasurer B.N.Vyas dissenting in every case. 'One need be sweet in words, even though he is unable to provide jiggery', as the old Indian saying goes. He did not hesitate in trimming his sail to suit the political wind. He proposed the name of C.B.Gupta for Honorary Treasurership when only a few years back this stalwart was defeated

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by a feather weight champion Surath Bahadur Shah. He as well proposed the name of Acharya Narendra Deva for the Vice-chancellorship of the Lucknow University. He had no party alignments. Though he had a few friends and confidents, he always kept his cards to his chest, till the last moment. In fact, there were some teacher members of the Executive Council who formed an assertive and powerful force. They personally enjoyed all kinds of perks and perquisites available to university deans and wardens and enjoyed the support of their protegees. The most powerful group was that of A.N.Singh, Kali Prasad and A.C.Chatterji. While they belonged to different castes, they had joined hands for mutual interests. The caste factor was no doubt a mobilising force at the time of voting in matters of appointments.

G.N.Chakravarthy did not care for a third term of vice-chancellorship on grounds of health. Bisheshwar Dayal Seth would have jumped at it for certain if the political climate had been congenial. He was the youngest vice-chancellor and had many years and sound health at his disposal. The only snag was the lack of opportunity in a changed situation. He virtually retired from active life. He did have some business interests and died only a few years back after a prolonged illness.

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CHAPTER V

THE AGE OF ACADEMIC EXCELLANCE

Acharya Narendra Deva combined in himself the felicity of a scholar and the sternness of a disciplinarian with the politeness of a gentleman. He was suave in his manners and prompt in his action. He never minced matters and never allowed the pending issues to lapse. Unlike Bisheshwar Dayal he regularly attended his office and was punctual in his appointments. Despite failing health, due to asthmatic attacks which were frequent and sometimes of longer duration, he would attend to his duties and responsibilities with freshness. His peon Nasir would provide him hot coffee in his office which he would share with others present in his room. Occasionally, he would inhale medicated fume from the glass hukka - Indian pipe to regulate his respiration. A Pali and Sanskrit scholar, noted for his magnum opus Abhidharma Kosa, he delved in Buddhist philosophy, which was the field of his special study. He had at his back the years of experience as the Acharya - the head preceptor of the Kashi Vidya Pitha - the National Institute of Education and learning set up by Dr. Bhagwan Das, whom he had succeeded.

The New Vice-chancellor

Narendra Deva was a student of Arthur Venice, Professor of Sanskrit at the Queens College, Benaras. With his Master's Degree in Indology and a Bachelor of Law from Allahabad University, Narendradeva did not follow the family profession of Law to which his elder brother Mahendra Deva was attached, but was content with his bare subsistence allowance as a teacher in the Vidyapitha. He rose to be its Head and continued in that position till he joined the freedom struggle. His association with the National Institute, however, continued. He was a socialist in his political

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convictions and remained in the Congress till 1958. He was offered the temporary Vice-chancellorship of the university for a short spell when Paranjpye wanted to avail of medical leave, but Narendra Deva did not accept it. His full participation in the struggle for freedom from twenties to forties with years of detention, including those in the Ahmadnagar fort along with other members of the Congress Working Committee and his subsequent election to the U.P. Assembly in 1946 was not the finale of his political career. He did not accept any position in the Government, probably because of his health and principles. The acceptance of the Vice-chancellorship of the university was more of an honour to the university than to this saint politician.

I was first introduced to Acharyaji in the Librarian's room by Kali Prasad, When Narendra Deva told me that he was a student of Indology and he was examined by D.R.Bhandarkar of Calcutta, who was my mentor. I had worked in his library in Calcutta in connection with my research work on the Kushanas. We had a long talk on matters relating to Indologists and Indological researchs. Common academic interests were helpful in establishing personal relations.

Voluntary cut in Salary for Students' Welfare Fund

Acharya Narendra Deva took over as Vice-chancellor on October 6, 1947. He was introduced to the members of the teaching faculty in the Bennett Hall - later on renamed Malaviya Hall. When the previous Vice-chancellor introduced me, Narendra Deva only nodded, signifying that he had met me earlier. In his address to the students and the teachers, the new Vice-chancellor expressed that he was happy to be back to his old profession with

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the difference in form and venue. He has now to deal with students of a different nature and background, and associate himself with teachers of varied interests, some of whom were well-known to him. He showed his interests in the welfare of the students by a voluntary cut of a third of his salary which was to be kept apart for students' welfare. This was the first instance of a salaried university Vice-chancellor announcing a voluntary cut in his salary. At that time he was staying in the house of one Krishnaji who was an Automobile dealer. He was associated with Chandra Bhan Gupta and local Congress organisation. Acharyaji stayed there for a few months before shifting to the bungalow of A.C.Chatterji in New Hyderabad, which was taken on rent by the university. Chatterji was staying in a huge old-type bungalow, formerly occupied by J.A. Strang, as warden of the Hewett Hostel in the university campus. Acharyaji did not like to disturb Chatterji or even I.V.Butt, the Registrar, who was temporarily occupying the Kabutarwali Kothi - the old Vice-chancellor's Lodge in Paranjpye's time. It was not in occupation under succeeding Vice-chancellors.

The First meeting of the Executive Council under the new Vice-chancellor

Acharya Narendra Deva presided over the first meeting of the Executive Council on November 7, 1947. He was kind to the students as is evident from the resolution no. 10 passed in this meeting revoking the order of suspension of the students mentioned in the earlier Resolution of the Council dated September 30, 1947. The Proctor had received satisfactory assurance from these students of good behaviour in future. A similar assurance was demanded from a student who could not meet the proctor because of his illness.

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The Convocation of 1947

Exactly a month after the meeting of the Executive Council, the University Convocation of 1947 was held. Her Excellency, Shrimati Sarojni Naidu, Chancellor of the University, presided over the function and also delivered the Convocation Address. This address is noted for her informal and friendly advice to the young graduates whom she addressed as 'my young friends, along with the older ones'. Privileged to speak to those whom she loved most on earth, the young generation, she complimented them for displaying an air of pride and a prescient air of authority in Free India. But being still in the process of getting themselves accustomed and disciplined to the implications of the Free Flag of India, they have to march forward to build the new India and create that magic world where all differences disappear. The older generation has only made the path smooth, heralding the march of the new generation. They only wished that their posterity might raise their heads and sing a bold saig to the face of the rising Sun.

The Implications of Freedom

She enjoined the new generation to realise the terrible implications of freedom. It is the heaviest burden that humanity can bear. In the words of Sarojni Naidu, 'freedom does require a courage so invincible, a faith so supreme, a selflessness so superb in quality that humanity is not strong enough to bear the implications and burdens of freedom. The old world is broken and with it has passed away so much of cant and hypocrisy, so much of greed and lust and so much of falsehood. Now it is yours, as it is of your comrades all over the world of your generation.

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You have to pick up the broken fragments of old civilizations, to look among the debris, and find what is worth saving from the old traditions. Your duty is to balance wisdom with courage, loyalty with adventure, love and reverance, with your natural and legitimate rebellion and disloyalty.'

Vision of God in one's Life

Further each generation must create God in its own image so that that image does represent or embody the highest concepts of youth, of truth, loyalty, courage, power, culture, love, all those things that make a glorious character of manhood and womanhood of the age in which you live. That is the dream of the function of youth in life. Youth should find its full language untrammelled by old traditions ; that youth may have the opportunity and the responsibility and the privilege of adding its own version and vision of life to the record of human centuries. Learning by itself is an arid thing, useless, futile and sterile, unless it became part of the character and daily conduct.

The Lady Chancellor enjoined the young graduates to discipline their mind and be of service to the country with impeccable integrity, thus enabling them to re-write the history of a proud India, a progressive India, an undinded India and a right-angled India through their collective and cumulative endeavour. In her words, 'Try and live in the whole, the good, the beautiful, not the other way. The basic quality of Indian philosophy is that life must be universal, that life is universal ; and that life cannot be isolated. Life must be complete, and that all its parts must be coordinated, so that humanity has a whole vision of life'. The genius of India lies in its universality, assimilating and making own the arts,

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the culture, thought and civilisation of the whole world to be a heritage of all the peoples of India. No one can separate your heritage from you.

The fulfilment of human destiny

Lastly, there is only one religion, greater than all the religions, and that is 'the fulfilment of human destiny, the fellowship of the whole. Let us so live our lives that we do not feel strange to any man, to any group, to any culture, to any period, to any century'. This is the message given by the Lady Chancellor to the youngmen and women to light their torches, march forward and remember that we have created God in our own image and that God is the highest conception of divinity that human being can achieve. In this Convocation, out of 1693 candidates who were eligible to receive degrees and diplomas, 1053 were admitted to the various degrees and diplomas.

The Year 1948 and its highlights

Due to illness the Vice-chancellor could not preside over the Executive Council meeting on December 19, 1947. It was only a month later that he chaired the meeting of the Council on January 28, 1948 in which certain important decisions were taken. At the outset the validity of the report of the Committee appointed by the Court vide resolution No. XII(8), dated April 30, 1947 to enquire into the administration and working of the King Georges and Associated Hospital was questioned. It was contended that the said report could be considered by the Court only and the Council was not competent to investigate individual cases and record its findings and make recommendations. After a lengthy discussion, the Vice-Chancellor gave his ruling that the Court was competent to consider and pass

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resolutions on matters arising out of the Annual Report under clause (c) of Section of the Act, and as such the committee was duly constituted. Further the Court could only enunciate principles and policies which were to be implemented and carried out by the Executive Council, the highest executive body in the university. Further, as regards the competence of the committee of Enquiry to investigate individual cases, the Vice-chancellor referred to the implementation part of the Executive Council's resolution of May 2, 1947. It noticed with great concern some of the remarks made against the King Georges' and Associated Hospitals, Lucknow by Dr. A.M.Khan, Professor of Anatomy. The Council asked him to substantiate his allegations within 15 days.

Suspension of Involved Persons

Again on August 29, 1947, on the recommendation of the Committee of Enquiry, the Council suspended the persons mentioned below to facilitate the enquiry vide resolution no. 29, dated August 29, 1947: Dr. A.M.Khan, Professor of Anatomy ; Dr. Barkat Ram, Superintendent of King Georges' and Associated Hospitals, and Dr. B.N.Sinha, Lecturer in Orthopaedic Surgery, without delay pending decision of the Council on the report of the Committee after completion of the enquiry. The convener of the Committee was requested to expedite completion of the enquiry. By this resolution, the Council made it clear that if accepted the Committee of Enquiry as the proper forum where Dr. Khan should substantiate the allegations made by him and also gave it the authority to continue investigating these cases and make recommendations for consideration by the Council for necessary action. The suggestions made by the Committee for the improvement in the administration and working of the King Georges' and Associated Hospitals vide Appendix

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'C' were referred to a committee consisting of the Vice-chancellor, the Honorary Treasurer, the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, The Dean, Faculty of Medicine, and Prof. N.K.Sidhanta for consideration and early report to the Council.

The Executive Council's Decision

A resolution accepting the recommendations of the Committee regarding B.N.Sinha was formally moved in the Council. Another resolution of a similar nature was moved in the case of Barkat Ram as well. In both the cases, the Council recommended that the suspension period would hold good, and no salary would be paid to them for this period. Both were warned and kept under the vigilance of the Vice-chancellor. Sinha was debarred from private practice for one year which could be reduced by Vice-chancellor at his discretion. Barkat Ram's increment was stopped for three years. Both were required to accord their acceptance of these conditions, failing which they were both to be given three months' notice and services terminated by April 30th, 1948. The satisfaction of good conduct during the period of vigilance was necessary in both the cases. If the Vice-chancellor was not satisfied, then the services could be terminated by him without further reference to the Executive Council.

Termination of Dr. Khan's services

The Committee's recommendations against Dr. A.M.Khan were outright dismissal for making false allegations. A resolution terminating his services with effect from May 1, 1948, in terms of the recommendations of the majority report, was moved in the Council. Shri Chandra Bhan Gupta, Chairman of the Hospital Enquiry Committee, however, moved an amendment to this resolution which was duly

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seconded that Khan's case should be taken as parallel to the other two, and not singled out for outright dismissal. In his amendment Gupta as well proposed two conditions to be imposed on him. He was to tender an unqualified apology publicly for making allegations against the administration of King George's and Associated Hospitals in the meeting of the Court of the university, and this apology was to be published in the Press. In case Dr. A.M.Khan did not agree with these conditions in toto then he should be served with three months notice expiring with the 30th April 1948, terminating his services.

The amendment was put to vote and lost, and the substantive resolution terminating the services of Dr. A.M.Khan was put to vote and passed by a majority of members present and it was decided that in accordance with the terms of his contract, Dr. A.M. Khan be served with three calendar month's notice expiring on the 30th April 1948. Both Sinha and Barkat Ram accepted the conditions imposed for the continuance of their services in the university. A.M.Khan, however, moved the Chancellor and finally left the University.

The Court's Reaction

The matter was raked up at the meeting of the Court on Monday March 29, 1948. Brij Krishna Gurtoo moved a resolution (No.15) protesting against the decision of the Executive Council to retain the services of those doctors whose conduct was rapproached by the Enquiry Committee and requesting the Executive Council to revise its decision in view of the public feeling in the matter as well as in the interest of the Hospital and students of the Medical College. In his view the allegations against the Doctors were very serious, and these have been proved against them beyond

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a shadow of doubt. Their conduct had lowered the prestige of the Hospital in the eyes of the public. He contended that the Executive Council had taken a very lenient view of the whole affair, and the Council should have removed all the three suspended doctors. The two important Newspapers of the city as well commented adversely against the decision of the Executive Council.

Thakur Prasad Saksena in his speech in Hindi supported Brij Krishna Gurtoo. He as well quoted the remarks of Dr. H.Hukkoo, a member of the Enquiry Committee and a leading medical practitioner of Lucknow against the conduct of Dr. B.N.Sinha in examining women patients in private without the presence of a male member. B.K. Dhaon, a member of the Committee, however, defended Sinha's conduct though he did admit that the committee was of the opinion that it was wrong on the part of the doctor to have examined the patient in the absence of a male member in the particular circumstances of the case. According to him, the committee was of the opinion that the allegations against the doctor were ill-founded. He also proposed that none of these persons was found guilty of any grave offence. Gurtoo, however, was unconvinced. The resolution moved by him was lost with five in favour and a big majority against it. The voting pattern does not call for any analysis. Narendra Deva allowed a free and full discussion on the subject. C.B.Gupta was present in this meeting but he did not take any part in the discussion. As reported earlier, both B.N.Sinha and Barkat Ram accepted the conditions imposed by the Executive Council for their reinstatement. Sinha served the university till he attained superannuation. He retired as Professor and Head of the Department of Orthopaedics. He was made Professor Emeritus in the Medical College and was also elected President of the Indian Medical Association. He is still

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alive in his eighties leading a retired life. Barkat Ram also retired. Khan did not take the termination of his services lying down. It appears from the minutes that he moved the Governor-Chancellor for the appointment of the Tribunal of Arbitration (July 16, 1948), who asked the university for nominating a representative on the Tribunal. Nothing came out of it and Khan finally gave up.

New Appointments and changes in the Staff

The several appointments made during the academic session 1947-48 after Narendra Deva had taken over as the Vice-chancellor of the university, were mostly on merit and local considerations. In this context reference might be made to the appointments of senior posts of Professors and Readers during the first term of Narendra Deva's Vice-chancellorship between 1947-50. The appointments made during the period include those of M.D.Chakravarti, M.B. D.Phil (Professor of Pharmacology) - on his refusal M.L. Gujral (appointed on Feb. 18, 1949), N.R. Mucadam, R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng), L.M. (Dublin) etc. as temporary professor of Obsterics and Gynaecology K.N.Mitra, M.D. (Pat), M.R.C.O, F.R.C.S. (Edin) as Reader in Obsterics and Gynaecology and later on Professor (April 14, 1948), Dr. (Miss) Malkani, temporary reader in the department, K.D.Tewari, Registrar (April 30, 1948), S.C.Misra, Professor of Clinical Surgery, S.C.Mitra, temporary Reader in Mathematics, B.N.Srivastava, Reader in Physics, K.R.Qanungo, Professor of History. Several lecturers from outside were as well appointed. These include V.P.Trivedi (Hindi), N.K. Devaraja (Philosophy), M.Y.Pyllie, A.T.Marcose (both lecturer in Law) in a temporary capacity. There were several promotions of teachers who were in the service of the university for a long time. These included S.S.Misra of the Medicine Department who was denied

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Headship and Professorship, got his personal promotion as Professor of Clinical Medicine. So also D.N.Majumdar of the Department of Economics had his subject Anthropology delinked from the parent Department and he was made Professor and Head of the new department after due recommendation from the Selection Committee. Kali Prasad and S.N.Mathur were appointed professors of Philosophy and Surgery respectively after the retirement of the old heads E. Ahmad Shah and K.S.Nigam. Nigam's son was appointed a temporary reador in Surgery. Later on, he left for a better assignment elsewhere. A.C. Chatterjee was appointed Professor of Chemistry from May 1, 1948, on the retirement of P.S. Macmohon. In this case Hasan Zaheer who was senior to Chatterjee was superceded. Zaheer had his appointment as reader in 1932. Hasan Zaheer finally left the university to join the Indian Council of Scientific Research. The teachers leaving on deputation with the Government of India or the State Government included K.S.Hajela as Principal Law College, Jaipur, Jewan Krishna Ganjoo - as Officer on Special Duty in the Education Department of the Government of India and S.K. Narain of the English Department to the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Government of India, for appointment as Private Secretary to India's Ambassador in Tehran. S.N.Das Gupta of the Department of Botany was allowed extension of deputation as a Counseller (Agriculture Science) in the United Nations Educational and Scientific Organisation - UNESCO - for a period of one year from January 1, 1948. Among the appointments of lecturers were those of K.G.Seth, earlier working in the vacancy of Prakash Chandra (on study leave), later on during the leave period of A.K.Ghosh ; and Girdhari Lal Hajela (temporary in the leave vacancy of Prakash Chandra) in the Economics

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Department ; R.P.Singh in Education in the Department of Philosophy. Some other ~~temporary~~ lecturers were as well appointed in this subject in purely temporary capacity. Sri Chandra was appointed temporary lecturer in Philosophy in the leave vacancy of Raj Narain (on study leave upto April 30, 1949) and S.C.Mitra in Mathematics and Statistics in the leave vacancy of V.K.Shukla. Mahesh Chandra Saxena was appointed lecturer in Physics, but his confirmation was subject to his attainment of the Doctorate degree. One Abhay Kumar was appointed Lecturer Grade B in Bio-chemistry. T.Prasad was promoted as reader in Surgery. In the English Department, P.K.Saksena, Naresh Kumar Varma and Bhola Nath Chaturvedi were appointed temporary lecturers in the leave vacancies of G.P.Jauhari, S.K.Narain and Mrs. Maya Jamil respectively. In the Faculty of Law, S.C.Das, Part-time Lecturer in Law, was to officiate as Part-time Reader in Law vice K.S.Hajela (on leave). S.N.Shukla continued as lecturer in the leave vacancy of S.D.Sharma. L.N.Tandon and J.P.Gupta were appointed temporary lecturers in law. One permanent lecturership was converted into readership and S.S.Nigam was appointed against that post. Kedar Nath was appointed as Lecturer Grade B (Science Demonstrator) in Pharmacology on Rs.200/- p.m. and Anant Charan as Lecturer Grade A in Surgery on Rs.280/- per mensum. In the Faculty of Commerce, Harish Chandra Jauhari was appointed as lecturer.

The Court Meeting -
The Vice-chancellor's address

Acharya Narendra Deva presided over the meeting of the University Court on March 29, 1948. After moving the condolence resolutions on the deaths of Mahatma Gandhi, Sir Ejaz Rasul Khan of Jehangirabad and K.K.Trivedi, Lecturer in Law, he accorded a hearty welcome to the old and new members of the Court. The univer-

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sity had shown improvement in admissions with the total number of students on roll in the last session touching 3802 with an additional 436 in the Faculty of Medicine. He as well referred to the recognition accorded to the university teachers. Radha Kamal Mukherji was nominated a member of the Indian delegation to the F.A.O. Conference at Copenhagen and also of the Preparatory Commission of the F.A.O. in Washington. Birbal Sahni was deputed by the Government of India to tour in America and Europe in order to study various laboratories and other centres of research. S.N.Das Gupta was associated on deputation with the UNESCO as Counsellor to the Agricultural Section. Nurul Hasan was temporarily appointed a lecturer in History at the School of Oriental and African Studies. Ram Dhan Misra of the Mathematics Department was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. There were several teachers on study leave abroad. The Vice-chancellor charged the Delegacy system introduced a few years earlier as useless with a widespread complaint of deterioration of discipline among students. In his words, discipline could be maintained and improved with the greater involvement of teachers in their relations with the students. The Vice-chancellor deplored the reduction of grant by the provincial U.G.C. to the university when the actual need was to the tune of 50 lakhs. The university as well decided to celebrate its silver jubilee in November or December 1948 so that liberal grants could be received from the Central and the State Governments. He referred to the introduction of a new course in Diplomacy but only for a diploma and not for a degree with three part-time teachers drawn from History, Political Science and Economics Departments. The income of the university in 1946-47 was Rs. 26,69,795 and the expenditure was Rs. 29,35,536 making a definit of Rs. 265,741 in 1946-47. The total

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deficit had later on increased upto Rs. 6,91,411.

Reference to the erosion of human values

Acharya Narendra Deva for the first time referred to the loss of our culture and human values with the breaking up of the mental and spiritual epidemic. The university, as centre of new ideas and their dissemination could resuscitate us. A new society had to be formed on new and solid foundations, imbibing a spirit of fellow feeling and brotherhood in our youngmen and women. He emphasised that in order to emerge successful through the cultural crisis, the country had to take immediate steps to revine the magnificent tradition of ancient culture enshrined with a blend of new values. The teachings of Mahatma Gandhi could provide guidance and a link had to be established between the masses and the university teachers. The latter alone could provide new ideas as also strength to propagate them. He as well referred to the report of the King George's Medical College Enquiry Committee and and the action taken by the Executive Council.

The election of new members from the Court to the Executive Council

After the confirmation of the last year's court meetings' Minutes, the election of members from the Court to the Executive Council was held. Those elected included B.K.Dhawn (from the Registered Graduate members) and A.N.Singh, Radhey Shyam Rastogi, N.C.Chaturvedi and Surath Bahadur Shah from the general members of the Court. Members were also elected to the Committee of Reference and the Delegacy. In this court meeting, there was a formal move by Brij Krishna Gurtoo that the membership of the Executive Council of the university should not be open to the employees of the university other than the Deans. After great

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discussion the proposition was lost by an over-whelming majority.

The Medical College Enquiry Committee Report as also the action taken on it against the erring doctors and the Superintendent also came for censure by many members - particularly the non-official ones - led by B.K.Gurtoo, B.K.Dhaon, a member of the Enquiry Committee, pointed out that there was some evidence which required taking necessary steps to stop repetition of those lapses in future. For these reasons, the committee did make certain recommendations in the form of punishment to be given to these individuals. If these persons had been found guilty of any grave offence, we would not have hesitated in recommending their dismissal. To come to such a conclusion on that slender evidence would have been a rash and hasty decision. Dhaon emphasised that the committee had examined all the relevant material placed before it. As a member of that committee he requested the member to withdraw the resolution. Gurtoo did not agree to Dhaon's proposal. He stood by his resolution which was put to vote and lost. With that the proceedings of this court as well ended.

<u>The Session 1948-49 -</u>
<u>Obituaries, new appointments and courses</u>

The Session 1948-49 opened with condolence resolutions moved on the death of C.C.Roy, Lecturer in English, and K.N.Segal, Professor of State Medicine. Roy had served the university with devotion since its inception for a period of nearly 26 years. He was a sincere teacher, not research-oriented, but devoted to the prescribed texts. He was a perfect gentleman. Segal was originally in Public Hygiene Institute. In the first meeting of the Executive Council on July 16, 1948, among the items considered, was the grant of temporary recognition to D.A.V. Inter College, Lucknow to start B.Sc. classes

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for students offering Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics group. The Khan episode too had not ended and the Chancellor asked the university to appoint a member on the Tribunal of Arbitration. The Vice-chancellor was authorised not only to nominate a representative of the university on the Tribunal of Arbitration of Dr. A.M. Khan, whose services were terminated by the University, but also to appoint if necessary a lawyer to conduct the case on behalf of the university. Among the appointments made in this meeting of the Council were S.P.Cupta, Reader in Pathology vice V.S.Mangalik appointed Professor, K.C. Pandey, Sissendi Raj Reader in Sanskrit, M.B.Lal, Reader in Zoology - both by personal promotion with effect from June 1, 1948. Others promoted under personal promotion scheme include S.K.Pande in Botany and E.M.Sharma in Political Science. The lecturers appointed in this meeting were Tej Narain Srivastava (Chemistry), M.S.Mangalik (Education in Department of Philosophy), R.B.Das (Public Administration), R.N.Agrawala (Commerce), B. R. Chowdhary, Fazl-i-Elahi - failing him Avinash Chandra (Lecturer Grade B - Junior Demonstrators) in Anatomy ; P.N.Saksena and S.B. Khare in the same grade and designation. All the four were appointed for a period of 9 months from August 1, 1948. K.P.Bhargava, Ramesh Kumar Bhargava and Surendra Nath Gupta were all appointed for one year from August 1, 1948, the first one in Pharmacology and the other two in Pathology departments. Prem Saran Bhatnagar was appointed lecturer grade B (Senior demonstrator) in Physiology for three years and S.L.Mehrotra as part-time lecturer in Children Diseases.

Asian Culture to place Islamic & Sanskrit Cultures

The Delegacy Scheme which was in operation for the last few years was continued for another year as an experimental measure.

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The Executive Council took another important decision regarding Islamic Culture and Civilization. It endorsed the recommendation of the Academic Council dated Dec. 20, 1947 that 'Islamic Culture and Civilization is not an independent subject equivalent to other subjects, and it shall not be offered as an independent subject for a degree in this university from the session 1948-49 and should be replaced by an independent subject of 'History and Culture of Asian Peoples' for the B.A. Pass course. The new subject should replace 'Sanskrit Culture and Civilization' as well.

Distinguished Scholars to lecture in the Jubilee Week

The Council as well authorised the Vice-chancellor to select names of distinguished scholars who could be invited to deliver lectures on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of the university in consultation with the Deans of the Faculties.

Appointments and other matters

The appointments made in subsequent meeting of the Executive Council include those of Raj Narain as Reader in Philosophy (on leave); and allowed him to join on return ; Raghuvansh Bahadur Mathur, Reader in Education in the Department of Philosophy ; Indra Dutta Sharma temporary lecturer in Political Science. V.K.Nandan Menon was granted a year's deputation with the Public Service Commission, U.P. B.N. Chaturvedi was appointed as temporary lecturer in English in the leave vacancy of A.K.Gupta, and L.P. Chaudhary secured his appointment in Political Science in the same capacity during the leave of Chaudhary Mohammad Sultan.

The death of Pt. Jagmohan Nath Chak, Reader in Law, who was also Dean of the Faculty of Law for more than 15 years, was a great loss to the university. At the meeting of the Executive Council on

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August 30, 1948, a condolence resolution was passed on his death. The Council also decided to hold the Jubilee Celebrations from 24th to 31st January 1949 and a sum of Rs.5000/- was sanctioned in the first instance for this purpose. As regards appointments made in this meeting, N.P.Gupta was appointed lecturer Gr. A in Pathology Other appointments made in subsequent meetings were those of B.S. Vajnik as part-time Professor of State Medicine on 200/- per month, R.D.Kapoor as Reader in Pharmacology, Harish Chandra Varma, Sita Ram Kapoor and K.P.Bhargava and Ram Manohar Lal Mehrotra as lecturer Grade A in Anatomy, Physiology, Pharmacology and Pathology respectively. Among the temporary appointments were those of Ch. Mohd. Sultan as Reader in the leave vacancy of V.K.N.Menon in Political Science, and P.D. Gupta and B.B.Sinha as lecturers in Zoology. R.N.Sharma was confirmed as lecturer in Surgery.

Admonition of Athar Rasheed

The University Executive Council was stern in enforcing discipline and tried to control both the teachers and the students alike. At its meeting on September 10, 1948, it passed a resolution reprimanding Athar Rasheed who violated a universally accepted rule of conduct by applying for a post in the Dacca University without reference to the university authority. It was further resolved to notify that all teachers and officers of the university must send their applications for employment through the university authorities and that serious notice would be taken of any breach of this rule.

Promotions and New appointments

A number of appointments were made during the session 1948-49 and due consideration was shown to merit and qualifications as also to age and experience. Reference has already been made to

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the promotion of S.S.Misra to the post of Professor of Clinical Medicine. His claim was overlooked earlier by the appointment of B.B.Bhatia of the Department of Pharmacology. Syed Hasan Zaheer, who was superceded earlier by A.C.Chatterjee, was equally promoted to Professorship in Inorganic Chemistry from the date he joined the university. Zaheer, however, preferred to remain with the Council of Scientific Research. Din Dayal Gupta was appointed Professor of Hindi and K.N.Shukla Reader in Hindi. S.N.Das Gupta (Botany) was equally promoted to professorship in Botany. B.K.Malaviya to readership in Bio-chemistry in the Department of Physiology. Other promotees include S.S.Nigam (Law), Dharm Narayan (Anatomy), S.C.Misra (Surgery) and S.Sampat (Dentistry). Some part-time readers were also appointed for the Balrampur Hospital under the university. These included H.K.Rastogi, K.R.Chaudhury and Hansraj in Medicine, Surgery and Opthamology respectively on Rs. 250/- p.m. Miss A. Mundley was appointed part-time reader in Obsterics on Rs.100/- p.m. Several lecturers were appointed in different faculties temporarily or in the leave vacancy, such as S.C.Parashar and S.C. Dub (Political Science), P.N.Bhatt and R.B.Tewari (Law), Braj Kishore Misra (Hindi), K.C.Srivastava (History), G.S.Misra (Chemistry), D.Y.Gohokar (Foreign Affairs), B.N.Mulla, a local advocate was appointed a part-time Reader in Law upto April 30, 1949 in place of the late K.P.Misra. Brij Narain along with his brother Anand Narain Mulla were sons of Jagat Narain Mulla, an ex-Vice-chancellor of the university in the early thirties. The former was associated with his father as the Prosecuting Counsel in the Kakori Train Dacoity case, while the latter was elevated to the Bench in the fifties and was also elected to the Lok Sabha after retirement in the sixties. He is fortunately alive and probably the oldest alumni

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of the university having passed his Masters Examination in English in 1923 in the Second Division, and also had his Law Degree. Both Brij Narain and Pushkar Nath Bhat were associated with the Law Faculty as teachers only for a very short time.

Changes in the Staff

The Annual Report for 1948, necessary to look, provides a complete picture of the changes in the teaching staff due to retirements, promotions and requirements. The notable teachers who retired during the Session include Prof. Macmahon of the Chemistry Department, E. Ahmad Shah of the Philosophy Department, Mohammad Abdul Hameed and K.S.Nigam in Pathology and Surgery respectively. They had distinguished themselves in their fields of study and work. There were no new appointments in their places. They were succeeded by the next incumbents in the departments except in Chemistry. A.C. Chatterji superceded S.H.Zaheer as recorded earlier.; Kali Prasad succeeded Ahmad Shah, while V.S.Mangalik and S.N.Mathur became Heads of their respective departments. All the four became Professors. In their places the senior most qualified lecturers were promoted as Readers. These include M.R.Nayar (Chemistry), Raj Narain (Philosophy), S.P.Gupta (Pathology). S.C. Misra, an outsider, was appointed as Reader in Surgery and pending his app arrival Sri Krishna was appointed Reader in Surgery. The departments of English and Zoology had officiating professors - G.S.Thapar and A.V.Rao due to the permanent Heads K.N.Bahl and N.K. Sidhanta joining the Universities Commission headed by S.Radha-krishnan. Bahl joined as member in place of Birbal Sahni who refused the assignment. Sidhanta became its member Secretary. V.K.N.Menon who had earlier joined the Public Service Commission, later on switched over to Trivandrum as university Vice-chancellor. He

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finally joined the Patna University as Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science and Public Administration.

1949 January &
Silver Jubilee Celebration

The month of January 1949 was noted for the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Lucknow University. Its special feature was the holding of two Convocations. The first one was for conferring the degrees on those successful in 1948 University Examinations. The subsequent day was reserved for the Special Convocation to confer Honorary Degrees on selected celebrities connected with the university in the past, or in the public life of the country or as distinguished scientists. Both the Academic Council and the Executive Council at their meetings on January 13 and 14 had unanimously recommended names on whom the Honorary Doctorate Degrees of Letters, Science or Law were to be conferred. The names proposed for the degree of Doctor of Literature (Honoris Causa) were those of the Hon'ble Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, The Hon'ble Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, the Hon'ble Dr. Sampurnanand, Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji and Acharya Hazari Prasad Dwivedi - in all six in number. For the degree of Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa) the names proposed were those of Prof. W.Sierpinski of Poland, Dr. Meghanath Saha, Sir K.S.Krishnan, Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Sir Lakshman Swami Mudaliar and Dr. H.J.Bhaba - six in all. The persons recommended for the Doctor of Laws Degree (Honoris Causa) were H.E. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and the Hon'ble Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla - in all three in number. The university court had as well endorsed those recommendations.

The First Convocation

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The First Convocation
Radhakrishnan's Address

The first convocation was held on January 27, 1948 and was addressed by Dr. Radha Krishnan. He had earlier addressed the University convocation in 1931 in a different political situation. The country was free and the perspective had changed. Sir Sarvapalli pointed out that political liberty was not an end in itself. It was only the parent of science and scholarship, of true virtue and greatness. Educated youngmen and women must have knowledge of science and apply the scientific spirit to religion. Real freedom, he said, would be when the common man has been redeemed of the four great evils - poverty, squalor, disease and ignorance. Radhakrishnan emphasised the need for discipline of this critical hour in our history so that our leader might be able to bring us freedom from economic servitude, now that we are politically free. Pleading for encouragement of the study of science and technology in the universities to help industrial development, he pointed out that 'excessive concentration on one side alone was bad and in this context referred to the destruction wrought by the atom bomb in the last war that might as well be repealed in the future.' He enjoined the people to work to recapture for India the eminent position, she once had among the nations of the world. That we could do by following high ideals and holding fast to 'our inward anchorage'. Ours was a secular democratic State but this did not mean that we were non-religious. It meant rather that we were deeply spiritual.

Tribute to the Chancellor

As the Chancellor Smt. Sarogini Naidu requested Dr. Radha Krishnan to deliver the address, the latter recalled the earlier

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occasion and contrasted the angry demonstrations of the students against the then Chancellor with the enthusiastic welcome accorded to the present Chancellor, the change being evidently attributable to the political freedom that we had achieved. He said, Madame Chancellor, graduates of the year and friends. I had the honour of giving a Convocation Address in the year 1931 in this university. On that occasion the Chancellor was unwilling to be present and hear the angry outbursts of excited students. On this occasion we were meeting in a free India with one of our most illustrious citizens and non-violent fighters of freedom as the Chancellor. She deserved it not because of her position as the Governor of your province, but because of her own intrinsic qualities. In Radhakrishnan's words, 'We all pride ourselves, at any rate the leaders amongst you, for the vision, courage and sacrificial enthusiasm, combined with the fortitude of the people - young and old.- that they have given to you the blessings of political freedom'. It was now for us to demonstrate that political liberty was not an end in itself but it was the parent of science and scholarship, of true value and greatness.

Political freedom and its responsibilities

The fact of political freedom, however, should not leave us into an attitude of complacency or self-righteousness. We have to be disciplined and be dignified in tackling the problems before usI In the words of Radhakrishnan, 'it costs an effort to be humble to be honest when we are successful. Success has a tendency to blind our judgement and distort our values. In a country of the common man, he will have to be redeemed from all those evils which he has been suffering - poverty, squalor, disease and ignorance. The young people were enjoined to be aware to these urgent and very

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essential tasks with courage and sacrifice. Every hour's delay in rectifying injustice meant so much of suffering for millions of men and women. We had to demonstrate to the world that democracy could deliver the goods, and that it was possible for us with individual freedom to establish social justice. The Government with its vast plans of industrial reconstruction no doubt sought to redeem people from poverty and unemployment, and desired the universities to provide the trained men power for that purpose with the introduction and expansion of scientific and technical education.

Stress on moral growth

Radhakrishnan, however, warned against exclusive concentration on scientific studies and a distortion of the basic conditions of human life. In his words again, 'if you do not have a proper appreciation of the moral standards, impropriety will find its way and that is what is likely to happen. What we need today is not merely a kind of external arrangement but a kind of internal growth'. Further 'if we pursue truth we gain life eternal, if we pursue falsehood, we cannot gain greatness. What was true of individual was equally true of nations. If nations pursued power, comfort, material security, they would decline. If they pursued truth, morality, righteousness, they would progress.'

Civilization as a perpetual movement

'In any revolutionary period', said Radhakrishnan, 'we are inclined to disrespect the wisdom of the past. But if we cultivate that disrespect we lose our soul. That which constitutes the true genius of our country is our heritage that sustains us, and it will sustain us again.' 'India was in the front rank of nations, a teacher of the world. She had a divine soul, a measuring

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rod of human civilization. It is that sort of India that we have to attain'. Further, according to this great teacher, 'Civilisation as apart from the sansara is a perpetual movement. It is not a static condition but some of us thought that we had a fixed stationary deposit which had only been transmitted from age to age'. We forget that if civilisation had any vitality about it, it should be perpetually on its guard. It must seek to preserve its value and cast off anti-social elements which were creeping into it. If civilisation had to be vital, it must be ever progressive, it must ever be on the alert. It must be on the look out for the principles which were immoral and which had crept into our social scheme. If we were unable to do that, our civilisation would decline. The discrimination between the living and the dead in our civilisation was to be traced not by the politicians and journalists attending to the exigencies of the hour, but by true cultural and spiritual leaders. They would be able to tell where it had gone wrong and what to do for the present.

The Nature of Secular State

Referring to the nature of our State as Secular, Radha Krishnan meant that it respects the conscience of all individuals who are free to pursue their own path to the heavenly bliss. The State will protect in every way in which human beings can reach the highest or their ultimate fulfilment. It asks us to adopt an attitude of true humility - my way of approaching God'. It was further pointed out that 'we are loyal to the great spirit of this country which not only tolerated but appreciated other people's religions and built up the culture to which all communities on this land have made their effective contributions. Secularism in this context meant not to be non-religious, but to be deeply spiritual.

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He further recalled Mahatma Gandhi's words, 'For me there is no politics without religion. Politics bereft of religion, kills the nation'. He said, 'Religion must be secular and politics must be more than secular. Unless we did admit that we were not understanding the relation of the sacred and the secular. Further, according to Radha Krishnan, 'the present crisis received an interpretation of the spiritual and the social and we would have an inheritance which gave a religion which was scientific, which was social and what was spiritual.'

Appreciation of One's culture

The university students required an appreciation of their culture and the contributions which had been made to it by different races and communities, and adoption of the life pattern evolved in the country. That would mean the adoption of those things in our daily life which were embodied in the laws and institutions through the ages. It was equally necessary in this complex and competitive world to have knowledge of the scientific methods with the spirit of science. The dangers of all industrial society must also be carefully noted. Narrow-mindedness need be avoided. In this context sometimes virtue was undermined and moral counsel failed to guide our policies. These defects had to be remedied to enable people to live under good conditions. In conclusion, Radhakrishnan asked the new graduates to contribute to the best of their abilities in building up the country and consolidate the hard-won freedom. He as well quoted the warning of history that when public virtue was undermined, when moral counsels failed to guide national policies, when private comforts and personal interests were paramount, and when positions of power were put to selfish use, the nation always

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went down. The need of the time was to be cautions against such damaged forces, and try to establish justice with the flame of freedom and the light of knowledge in their lives.

The Press Report on the Convocation Ceremonial

This Convocation, according to the Press Report, was perhaps the briefest ever heard in Lucknow. Falsifying weather reports, a clear sky and mellow after-noon sun provided the setting for the Silver Jubilee Convocation Ceremonial. With pageantry and festive look, the convocation lasted for just a hundred minutes, forty of which were occupied by the electrifying eloquence of Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnan, the principal speaker. The attendance at the convocation was unprecedently large and colourful scenes marked the occasion. On the dias were seated Premier Pant and ministers of the U.P.Government, members of the Universities Commission, representatives of foreign and Indian universities including Sir K.S.Krishnan, Sir Lakshmanswami Mudaliar and Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Deans of the various faculties of the Lucknow University and members of the Executive Council. Exactly at 2.30 P.M. the academic procession arrived, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Chancellor, and Acharya Narendra Deva, the Vice-chancellor, bring up the rear. The Vice-chancellor gave away the degrees on behalf of the Chancellor. The number of receipients of Degrees and Diplomas was 1609 including 184 girls. These included Kanti Charan Pandey of the Sanskrit Department who got his D.Litt, Ph.D. (Arts) 11, Ph.D. (Science) 4, M.D. 8, LL.M. 1, LL.B. 256, M.Sc. 50, M.Com. 69, B.Com. 260, B.A. (Hons) 71, B.Sc. (Hons) 16, L.T. 64, B.A. 493, B.Sc. 125, M.B.B.S. 59. The whittling down of the formalities, as reported, far from robbing the function of its grandeur, gave it a pleasing air, leaving no scope for the painful sight of a slow-suffering yawning gentry.

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The candidates took their oath collectively, but they were charged according to their degrees by the Vice-chancellor to prove worthy of their achievements. The convocation pandal was a riot of colours with the flashing green, gold crimson and black of the gowns, and with the dresses of the hundreds of women guests who dominated the scene decked out in all conceivable colours. The Lady Chancellor did not conceal her partiality for her own sex with putting something extra in her smile when the recipients of an award was a girl.

Special Silver Jubilee Convocation

Next day, the Silver Jubilee Convocation address was delivered by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India. In this convocation as reported earlier, fifteen distinguished statesman, scientists and educationalists were honoured by the university. They were besides Pandit Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Sarvapalli Radha Krishnana, Babu Sampurnanand, Prof. Radha Kumud Mookerji, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, W. Sierpinski, Sir K.S. Krishnan, Sir S.S.Bhatnagar, Prof. H.J.Bhaba, Sir L.S.Mudaliar, Dr. K.N.Katju, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah. The first six were conferred the degree of Doctor of Literature (honoris Cansa), the next six the degree of Doctor of Science (honoris cansa) and the remaining three the Degree of Doctor of Laws (honoris cansa). Smt. Sarojini Naidu, Chancellor, welcoming the distinguished gentlemen said, 'It is in the fitness of things that on this occasion which marks a new epoch in the life of this institution, distinguished men of the country representing the coordinated intellectual public activities of the land should be called upon to bear witness to the ending of the epoch and the beginning of a new one'. Individual citations were read by the Deans of the Faculty of Arts - Dr. Radha Kamal Mookerji,

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Dr. Birbal Sahni, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Dr. R.V.Singh, Dean of the Faculty of Law. After every citation by the Dean, recording the academic distinction, statesmanship, legal accumen and public service for the cause of the country and its people, the Chancellor while conferring the Degree had a word of praise for every one. When Jawahar Lal was presented, Sarojini Naidu addressing him as her brother eulogised his services to the Nation. When Radha Kamal introduced Radha Kumud as his elder brother and recounted his academic attainments, the Lady Chancellor just as a joke said that she never addressed Hirendra Nath Chattopadhaya the great poet and dramatist as her younger brother publicly. The individual citations and the conferment of the Degrees in persons did take about five minutes or a little more in every case. The citation for the Polish Mathematician Sierpinski was read by Dr. Sahni in French. Some degrees were conferred in absentia. Azad did not come and Sampurnanand did not attend the convocation as some of the university students were opposed to it.

Nehru's address

Nehru's Silver Jubilee Convocation addition was more in the nature of a review of the political situation and the efforts made by his government in solving multiple problems. Deploring demonstrations and strikes he told the young graduates without mincing words that 'this generation is condemned to hard labour'. We have each to choose our own sphere of work, but work we must. We are no longer under a ma-bap government. We have to develop the psychology of work and the psychology of cooperation. Demonstrations, he added, were bad and served no purpose and that too at a time when the government was overworked with a multitude of problems in the first year of freedom. He boldly asserted that

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as long as he had to precide over the destinies of the country, he would not be deflected from the path that he believed to be the right one. He insisted that he must not look upon our problems in a narrow perspective, but view these in the context of international problems. There was increasing tension in the world and the situation was definitely inflamable, though there was no chance of any war within the next two or three years. The only way India could be great and could show the world the path to peace was by following the high ideals of Mahatma Gandhi. In India methods of violence were the greatest act of treason.

Association with Lucknow

Nehru recounted his association with Lucknow and the affection he enjoyed of the people. The award of a doctorate by the university made no difference, but the invitation extended to him by his friend and colleague, the Vice-chancellor - Acharya Narendra Deva - did make a difference. He appreciated it and came here. In a reminisient mood he recalled the days of his most intense activities round about Lucknow, Allahabad and other parts of this province. He also noticed some change in the old faces as also in himself with the passage of time and changed political situation with a number of problems facing his immediate attention.

Stress on Work-culture

While he was conscious of his inadequacies, his immense faith in his people to grapple with the situation had not wavered. The time was for work for this generation of ours as well as for the younger one. Good work was always an uplifting, exhilarating and strengthening thing. In Nehru's words, 'nobody dies of hard work, if he is working for a good cause. Work did not lay in marching up and down the streets and staging demonstrations or

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stopping work - calling it a 'hartal' or some other kind of demonstration which was irrelevant at that time. He as well told the students that it was not good for them to shout a few slogans which would not lead to the understanding of the problem or its solution. Slogans were no doubt good because they concentrated on an idea in a few words, but they were not an answer to the problem. In a democratic set like ours, we must talk with each other, we must understand each other, we must point out our ideas, our differences, objections and our difficulties to each other.''

Role of Industrial Capitalism

Nehru as well pointed out the role of industrial capitalism and the greatest success of the past in solving the problem of production. In the process of doing so it as well produced some contradictions and difficulties which lead to inequitable distribution among the producers. The food problem at the moment, according to Nehru, was acute all over the world, as also of India. The need of the hour was to harness our resources and utilise scientific knowledge and its promotion in the development of the country. With the growth of civilisation that sympathetic view of human life, also called 'a philosopher's view of human life', had receded in the background. But people had neither the time nor the leisure to consider these problems in their modern aspects. Here in India we were entering upon industrialization and we needed greater production and greater wealth.

The Problem of Refugees

Nehru as well referred to the problem of refugees and their rehabilitation, the biggest job in history that had been

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undertaken by his government. Other problems - financial, social and economic - too demanded our attention. In this context, people's cooperation was essential as it was the temper of the people and their cooperation that mattered. He as well referred to government's difficulties and the consistent demands of the people to meet these demands. The structure inherited from the British - administrative, judicial and all the rest of it - necessitated change but he was not in favour of complete smashing up everything good, bad or indifferent and building up of a new order without knowing what we were at. The progress, though slow, need be hastened for achieving one's target. It was no use enfeebling a nation after smashing up everything and putting nothing in its place. In Nehru's words, 'a feeble nation cannot be expected to do much if we at this stage remain idle and busy ourselves with loose talk without caring to put in our best, we are bound to fall'.

The young graduates and the future

The main thing for the young graduates was at the moment to prepare themselves for the burden that they would have to shoulder in future. India will have to be run by trained men and women in future and it was the quality of the potential and not its quality that would count. Nehru as well praised the role of the army, and reminded the people of the next day's first death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. In his words, again, 'India has attained a great name in the world today for many reasons. But the most important one is Mahatma Gandhi. It is he who has given this stature to India'. In the context of morality which was the keynote of Gandhiji's teachings and ideals, Nehru asked the young graduates not to stoop to any violent means.

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The Silver Jubilee Celebrations

The Silver Jubilee Celebrations extended to a period of eight days and the programme included a number of functions every day. The special features, besides lectures by distinguished scholars, included Athletic meets and Tournaments, exhibitions, debates, popular lectures and socials. The distinguished scholars who lectured in the Jubilee Week included Sir Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Sir K.S.Krishnan, Prof. M.N.Saha, Dr. Homi J. Bhaba, Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, M.M. Pandit Vidusekhar Shastri, Dr. Hadi Hasan, Dr. Radha Kumud Mookerji, Pt. Brij Mohan Dattatraya Qaifi, Prof. Louis Renou, Prof. C.H.Philips, Prof. Sierpinski, Mr. C.A.Rylands and Dr. R.S.Tripathi. About 100 delegates, deputed by the universities and other institutions, governments and native States were present on this occasion. Messages were received from many foreign universities of Europe, Great Britain, Australia, United States, Farakist University, Alexandria (Egypt) and University of Hongkong. 'At Homes' and 'Dinners' were given by the Chancellor and the University at the Government House and in the Bennett Hall respectively, and also by some eminent philanthropists in the university campus.

J.K.Institute

The foundation stone of the J.K.Institute of Sociology and Human Relations was laid by the Hon'ble Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant on January 27. The function, a part of the Silver Jubilee Programme of the University, was held before a distinguished gathering. Acharya Narendra Deva presided over the function. 'In our country from times immemorial', the Premier said, 'we have attached greater value to social ideals than to the examination of social relations. May be, that has resulted in our neglecting certain values which

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in the context of today have achieved significance and which we cannot afford to neglect any more. Numerous new problems have sprung up. The inquisitive mind has to probe into the causes of the malady to which the world today is subject. Why is it that humanity which according to our ancient concepts is one and indivisible, is torn by strife today ? Why do nations suffer from a war psychosis ? What leads to conflicts among groups within a country ? Such questions require a careful consideration and without a scientific study of the malais, no national diagnosis was possible. The Premier hoped that the Institute would not restrict its activities to the examination of sociological problems or social values in the academic sense, but would also apply itself to the study of problems nearer home, for instance the growth of the caste system, the institution of untouchability and the growth of narrow-mindedness in our social life. Sir Padampat Singhania was good enough to promise a donation of Rs.2,25,000 for founding the Institute and for the recurring expenditure on two lecturers and two research fellows for a period of five years. The university agreed to name the Institute 'The J.K.Institute of Sociology and Human Relations' for undertaking both training and research in social subjects.

Art and Manuscript Exhibitions

The Art and Manuscripts Exhibition and International Photographic Exhibition were opened by the Hon'ble Sri Sampurnanand, Minister of Education, on January 25. This Art, Manuscripts and Photography exhibition was a major attraction of the Jubilee week. The exhibits were interesting as also instructive. There were departmental exhibitions arranged by those of Philosophy and Psychology, Economics, and in the Science Faculty Physics, Chemistry,

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Botany, Zoology, Geology and Mathematics and Statistics. The Medical College, a part of the University, had its Exhibition inaugurated by Her Excellency the Chancellor. The Lucknow University Students Union participated in the Jubilee Celebrations.

Revival of the Students Union

The Union was suspended after the 1942 disturbances following the 'Quit India Movement'. It was revived in August 1948 and elections were held with Makhan Lal Misra as President and Sadhoo Ram as Secretary. On September 25, 1948, Acharya Narendra Deva, the Vice-chancellor, hoisted the National Flag on the Union building. The inaugural address was delivered by the Hon'ble Pt. G.B.Pant. The Union was in its usual form - concentrating on lectures by eminent personalities on subjects of topical interest, arranging of debates on an all-India level, as also with a British team of speakers who had come on a goodwill debating team. It also provided indoor games. On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee, the Union arranged a Mushaira, a Kavi-Sammelan, a Music Competition, and also cooperated in the staging of a Sanskrit Drama primarily arranged by the Jnanvardhini Sabha of the Sanskrit Department ; and the Hindi Drama Skandagupta which was staged in the Kaiserbagh Baradari.

The Visit of the Universities Commission

The visit of the Universities Commission coincided with the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of the University and the presence of the following distinguished members added grace to the occasion. The members of the Commission besides the Chairman Dr. S.Radha Krishnan, and the Secretary, Prof. N.K.Sidhanta, included Dr.J. Tigert, M.A. (Oxon), LL.D., Ed.D., D.C.L., D.Litt, formerly

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Commissioner of Education of the United States, and President Emeritus of the University of Florida ; Dr. A. Morgass, D.Sc., D.Eng., LL.D., former President, Antioch College, First Chairman, Tennessee Valley Authority, President Community Service Inc. ; Dr. James F. Duff, M.A. (Cantab), M.Ed. (Manchester), LL.D. (Aberden), Vice-chancellor, University of Durhan; Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, D.Sc., LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice Chancellor, University of Madras ; Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt, Jamia Millia, Islamia, Delhi ; Dr. Meghnad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Palit Professor of Physics , Dean, Faculty of Science and President, Post-Graduate Council of Science, University of Calcutta ; Dr.Karam Narayan Bahl, D.Sc. (Panj), D.Phil and D.Sc. (Oxon), Professor of Zoology, Lucknow University.. Dr. Tara Chand - another member of the Commission did not visit Lucknow with the other members. The Commission interviewed the Vice-chancellor, the Treasurer, the Registrar, the Deans of Faculties, Principals of Colleges, and Heads of Departments. The members also went round the university and inspected the Laboratories, the Library and the Medical College. Sir Radha Krishnan, as reported earlier, addressed the ordinary convocation of the university on the 27th January, and he was also the guest of honour at the King George's Medical College 'College Day'. The discussions which the members had with the Faculty members and the officers of the University related to the improvement of the university system of education in the then existing situation.

The Commissions Report

The Commission in its Report proposed that in the Faculties of Arts and Science the university should continue itself mainly to Honours and M.A. teaching in addition to research work. The

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responsibility to look after the large number of students for the graduate classes in Arts should be handed over to the more efficient Intermediate Colleges of the city but Science teaching might be concentrated at the university. Unfortunately, these recommendations of the Commission could not be implemented despite the passage of more than forty years. The Associated Colleges whose number has considerably grown have been providing instructions for the three years degree course in Arts, Science and Commerce and also in Law for the same period. They are now demanding provision for teaching post-graduate classes as well. The passage of time has only belied the expectation of the Universities Commission and far from improving the standard of education for the Bachelors and Honours Degrees, it has deteriorated and commercialised.

The Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany

Another important function held during the early part of the year 1949 before the closing session was the Foundation Stone-laying Ceremony of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeo-Botany. It was not directly connected with the university but as a research Institution covering palaeobotanical studies under the Directorship of Birbal Sahni, Prof. & Head of the Department of Botany, it could be taken as a part of the University. In fact the university did provide facilities and recognised the fellows connected with it. Sahni was the top-most scientist engaged in the collection of fossil plants and in 1929 he had decided to establish a museum of such plants. For want of funds, his dream of setting up of such a museum could not materialise. He therefore thought it best to tap private resources and also set up a registered body for this purpose. The Palaeobotanical Society was found on May 10, 1946 and was registered

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as a trust on June 3, 1946. The Institute established on September 10, 1946 started functioning from the Botany Department of the University under the direction and supervision of Prof. Sahni. In the month of September 1948, the Government of Uttara Pradesh gifted to the Institute a building next to the Lucknow University, and the Institute moved there. A comprehensive plan was prepared for the construction of a new building with the support of funds from the Government of India. The Foundation Stone of the new building of the Institute was laid by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, on April 3, 1949. In his welcome speech, Sahni called this as a unique occasion, for this Institute was the first and the only one of its kind in the world at the moment. In requesting the Prime Minister to do so, he felt something like a personal claim on him, for both had worshipped at the same shrine at Cambridge, drank from the same fountains of knowledge and also sat at the feet of the same master who taught them Botany and Geology. 'Palaeobotany', in the words of Sahni, 'is the botany of the rocks'. This science beginning somewhat like a purely academic pursuit has now expanded beyond recognition. It allows not only glimpses into the evolutionary history of the plants, but helps us more and more accurately to tell the ages of the strata and thereby explore the mineral wealth of the earth, particularly coal and oil. It helps us to picture the geography of the past.

The foundation stone consisting of 77 samples of plant fossils from all over the world, embedded in a block of coloured cement 4 x 3 feet, was laid by the Prime Minister. In his speech, Pandit Nehru first expressed his ignorance about the object of the proposed building. The annals of history depicted in geology,

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botany and engravings on the rocks reveal the evolution of the human brain. It told us that primitive man was not much different from other animals. It was of utmost importance to be in harmony with the change and also to adopt a scientific attitude in all walks of life. The effort of Prof. Birbal Sahni to create a scientific awareness among the people was worth appreciating. It was heartening that Dr. Sahni had taken a big leap in this direction and he congratulated him and the governors associated with the Institute on that auspicious occasion. Unfortunately Dr. Sahni did not live to see his cherished dreams fulfilled. He passed away on April 10, 1949. The Palaeobotanical Society authorised Mrs. Savitri Sahni to discharge all the duties of the Director of the Institute in addition to those as President of the Society. In October 1949, the Institute was renamed as Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany as a tribute to the guiding beacon. The new building was completed by the end of 1952 and dedicated to Science by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru on January 2, 1953.

<u>The Session 1949-50</u>

During this session many old faces were missing. Some new ones as well appeared, while among the teachers on deputation or on leave, some were back and others stayed on. The university had sustained an irreparable loss in the sudden and untimely death of Prof. Birbal Sahni who had served the university with devotion and zeal for more than 27 years. Under his inspiring leadership the Department of Botany became a great centre of research and teaching. Prof. N.K. Sidhanta continued to be the Member Secretary of the Universities Commission while Prof. K.N.Bahl also a member of that Commission rejoined the university towards the end of August. The Readers who left the university were Athar Rashid (Philosophy),

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M.L.Bhatia (Zoology) and V.K.N.Menon (Political Science). Bishambhar Nath Srivastava (Law) retired on attaining the age of superannuation and so also P.D.Mukherji (Anatomy) in similar circumstances. The promotees included D.P.Mukherji, Professor and Head, Economics Department ; Dharma Narain, officiating Professor, Anatomy ; V.N. Shukla, officiating Reader, Law ; S.N.Shukla, Reader Chemistry ; H.P. Chaudhury, officiating Professor and G.S. Verma, officiating Reader in Botany. The appointees included M.L. Gujral (Professor, Pharmacology), S.C.Misra (Professor, Clinical Surgery), B. Sampath (Reader, Dentistry), N.K. Chaudhary (Reader, Pharmacology), Hem Mangalik Sanwal (Temp. Reader, Obsterics and Gynacology) and B.N. Srivastava (Reader, Physics). B.K.Dhaon and Ram Prasad Varma from the local Oudh Bar were appointed Honorary Readers in Law. Several lecturers continued to be on leave for study abroad. These included Shambhu Saran Srivastava (Physics), N.N.Gupta (Medicine), N.P.Gupta (Pathology) and G.P.Johri (English). Some others as well proceeded abroad for research degrees. These included A.C.Banerjee (Sanskrit), B.N.Puri (History) and R.N.Sharma (Surgery). Temporary appointments were made in the leave vacancies of these teachers.

The Convocation of 1949

The Annual Convocation was held on December 20, 1949 under the presidentship of H.E. Shri Hormasji Peroshano Mody, the Chancellor. Out of 1859 candidates who were eligible to receive Degrees and Diplomas, 1125 were admitted to various Degrees and Diplomas. The Convocation address was delivered by the Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President, Constituent Assembly. In his address, the President stressed on the urgent necessity of starting rural universities in the country in accordance with the principles of basic education, as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi. These universities, in his opinion,

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served the twin purpose of spreading education in the rural areas as also of organising and giving an impetus to the cottage industries which were so vital for the development of Indian economy.

Stress on Indigenous System of Education

The British system of education, as imposed upon the country, according to Dr. Prasad, 'was un-Indian, and that in free India should be in keeping with the ideals of ancient culture and civilisation'. In other words, 'the roots of the educational system should be in our soil'. He warned the graduates that however bright and rosy their picture of the future might be, they would be sooner or later called upon to grapple with the problems of modern life which they had to understand in depth. Their solution alone could ensure peace and happiness.

Social Service and human welfare

The invention of the atom bomb had made possible the total destruction of places far away from battle fields. There was no fellow-feeling among nations, and there was actually a race for war preparations. The deteriorating world condition was due to people forgetting the real nature of peace and happiness. There was an eternal conflict between the 'good' and the 'pleasant' in the human mind and the craze of aggrandisement was providing fatal for mankind. True happiness did not depend upon material pursuits. It lay within the man himself and to search for it in things outside was futile. According to Dr. Prasad, 'let each find his unity with the whole and think less of self and more of renunciation for the good of others'. A stable society could only be founded on the ideals of self-renunciation and service.

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The Country in Global perspective - Universal brotherhood

The Fascist ideal of worship of the State was divorced from humanitarianism. The ideal of universal brotherhood implied an end of all violence and hatred. Teachers of the country in ages past and Mahatma Gandhi in our day preached this ideal of universal brotherhood. It was unfortunate that many in our country had been dazzled by the gifts of modern materialist civilization and forgotten the ideal of service. They were engaged in amassing wealth and luxuries. Man should not become a slave of the instruments he wielded.

Need for Reorganisation of Educational System

Stressing the need for a reorganisation of University education, Dr. Prasad pointed out that universities had been organised by the foreign rulers primarily to work their government. Our educational system was quite unrelated to our national life. In his words, 'it was essential for the successful working of democracy that the universities turned out youngmen imbued with the spirit of work and science. He as well commended that higher education should be imparted through regional languages. Provision should, however, be made to enable students to get education through the national language if they so desired. National language must not replace regional languages, but students of universities should have a very good knowledge of the national language.

Changes in the Staff - 1950-51

The session 1950-51 as well witnessed some changes in the staff. With the university completing its three decades of existence it was quite natural to find old faces missing and new faces emerging on the campus. The retirements in 1950 included D.B.Deodhar,

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Professor of Physics, and in the year following Radha Kamal Mukherji, Professor of Economics and K.N.Bahl, Professor of Zoology as also D.Pant, Reader in Commerce. Both Kamal and Bahl were from the inception of the university as Heads of their departments. They had distinguished themselves by their research work in the country and abroad. Bahl as well received the Degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Oxford. This was a rare distinction. Both Kamal and Bahl were appointed Research Professors of their respective subjects. Deodhar was from the Canning College staff and was eventually promoted to Readership after attaining his Doctorate from London. He could be elevated as Head of the Department only after the retirement of Wali Mohammad. His tenure as Professor-Head of the Department of Physics was less than five years. Prem Nath Sharma, the next man, was appointed as officiating professor in Physics and S.K.Dutt as Reader. In the Faculty of Medicine S.N.Mitra, Professor of Opthalmology and K.N.Mitra, Reader in Obsterics and Gynaecology, resigned and so also Miss P.K.Malkani was relieved to take up appointment as Professor of Obsterics and Gynaecology, Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi. S.P.Gupta was appointed officiating Professor and V.N.Khanna as officiating Reader in Opthalmology and Miss D.M.Satur was appointed Professor of Obsterics and Gynaecology. On Bahl's retirement G.S.Thapar was appointed Professor in Zoology while D.P.Mukherji succeeded, Radha Kamal Mukherji.

The Obituaries

The obituaries in 1950 included Maulana Mohammad Abdul Qavi Fani of the Department of Persian, R.R.Khanna, ex. Registrar of the university and Mohd. Wasim who was a member of the Executive

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Council for a number of years. In the year following the university sustained loss by the death of V.S.Ram, Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science who belonged to the earliest batch of teachers to join the university soon after its inception. He was widely respected for his scholarship and attainments, and had served the university with zeal and devotion for more than 28 years. He died in January 1951 after a somewhat protracted illness. Others whose deaths were mourned by the university included Mohammad Taqi, Lecturer in Urdu ; M.N.Ghatak, Lecturer in Mathematics and J.K. Tandon, a member of the Court and the Executive Council. B.M.Sharma was appointed officiating Professor and Head of the Department of Political Science. Both he and P.N.Sharma had to wait for another year and they could get their permanent professorship only after the changes in the administrative set up under a new Vice-chancellor.

The Promotees

Among the promotees to Readership were Ram Ballabh (Mathematics), S.C.Verma (Chemistry), R.C.Misra (Geology), J. Dayal (officiating - Zoology), B.N.Sinha (Orthopaedic Surgery), R.N.Misra (Ear, Nose and Throat), K.C.Sarkar (Commerce), O.P.Gupta (Applied Economics) U.K.Shukla (Mathematics), S.R.Kapoor (officiating - Physeology), K.B.Kunwar (officiating Medicine). Readers directly appointed in the cadre included (Mrs) Surma Das Gupta (Philosophy), G.S.Sharma (Law), S.N.Ghoshal (Physics), D.Kutti (Obsterics and Gynaecology). In the Faculty of Law, S.S.Nigam was appointed officiating professor and B.K.Gupta and R.C.Nigam officiating Readers. Choudhary Ram Bharosey Lal, G.Chatterji and Ram Prasad Verma were appointed Honorary Readers in Law.

The Convocation of 1950

C. Rajagopalachari who had visited Lucknow more than a

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decade earlier was invited for the similar purpose of delivering the Convocation Address on December 20, 1950. Welcoming the distinguished guest who was at that time Minister without portfolio in the Union Cabinet, Mr. H.P.Mody, the Chancellor, said that 'Rajaji was one of the foremost and most widely respected of our national leaders. To an acute intellect and well stocked mind he brought precision of thought and felicity of expression which lifted his utterances much above the common place and invested them with an importance. He had a singularly well-balanced mind and political courage which he had demonstrated on more than one occasion. He had filled some of the highest offices of the State and everyone of them with distinction. Therefore, no one was more qualified than him to render advice to all those present on the occasion.

Plea for elastic schemes of Education

Rajaji in his address made a strong plea for 'sufficiently elastic schemes' of education to meet the needs of the country. Referring to the many difficult problems of education facing us, he emphasised the importance of avoiding rigidity of thought and dogmatism in tackling them. 'We may not', he said, 'ignore the defects in our methods. But we should not destroy that which had been built in a particular shape or form, whatever the reasons might have been for it. Its breaking up could be rendered possible only when an alternative scheme was ready to replace it. The chances of regional languages, the overriding claim of Hindi, and the place of English, according to Rajaji, had all to be settled with care and caution. The regional language, the mother-tongue of the bulk of the pupils, had its strong claims. Hindi too had

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its great claim as India's National language. The claim of English for higher education, according to Rajaji, could not be overlooked. It had been in use in all parts of India, in all colleges and universities for the last one hundred years or so. Further, the essential parts of any scheme of education should not ignore its linkage with difference in religious practices and traditions.

Differences in home life and social environment

There were also differences of home life and social environment. What was needed to supplement them must, therefore, differ. Elastic schemes of education were necessary to suit the requirement of children from different backgrounds. The basic principles of education, through tangible schem realities, according to Rajaji, had not been sufficiently kept in mind. Premature dealing with words and written symbols was harmful. Elementary science, that is the eternal laws of nature, should be taught in the early stages, and through oral guidance in creative work and observation.

Inter-dependence of Nations

Referring to the achievement of independence when the problems of humanity threaten to reach a peak, Rajaji suggested that it was not possible even as an independent state to avoid inter-dependence which was a necessary incidence of growing world unity. After the attainment of independence we were in the middle of the real task of building up the Nation with unceasing endeavour. Freedom necessarily involved great restraint to be imposed on individuals composing the nation. He as well warned that we should not imagine that with national freedom, the restraints of individuals would disappear. In this context self-restraint was better than external restraint and it had to be developed through inspiring

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leadership and education.

Universities - the training centre for Leadership

Universities, according to Rajaji, were the training centres for leadership in all walks of life. Habits of clear thinking and correct judgement must be developed along side of automatic self-restraint. The twin objectives of every university should be to instal character and furnish at the same time an efficient mental apparatus. The main task was the nurturing of the inner law which should be substituted for external restraint. He advised the young men and women not to give way to anxiety and agitation about their own future. That did not help but only hindered. University culture must develop in them an unconcern which was not indolence but was courage in the highest sense. What had been read and listened in the universities would blossom into fuller meaning when the youngmen would have seen more of life. Even the meaning of history and literature would unfold itself only with maturer experience.

The advice in the Upanishads and its relevance

Concluding his address, he referred to advice given by the preceptor to his pupil after completion of his studies. In brevity or force, in beauty of form or essentially of substance there was no address to surpass the ancient one, as preserved in the Upanishads. The teacher enjoined the young man 'to speak the truth and act according to Dharma, be a good family man and citizen ; continue his studies without neglecting the duties falling on him in life. He should marry and look after his family, but as well continue to study and teach. He was asked to look upon his mother, father and acharya - teacher, as divine beings. On doubtful matters and occasions, he should follow the precepts set by the learned and

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gentle-hearted men in the past. Finally Rajaji advised the dear young friends to avoid vanity as they would avoid a dangerous pit in the dark. Further, in his words, 'Untruth was the essence of all vanity. Truth and humility would ever help them towards progress. They should face life with joy and confidence.

Homage to Sirdar Patel

Earlier, before commencing his address, he paid reverence to Sardar Patel for his clarity of judgement, firmness of purpose, organising talent and energetic patriotism. Behind his rough and blunt exterior, there was an almost womanly quality of affection and attachment. He gave as well as demanded unswerving affection from those who worked with him. In his dealings with men, he played fatherly generosity after the completion of his mission. The Princes of India could bear testimony to this fact. Rajaji pointed out that 'it was great to possess ability but it was greater still to combine it with an affectionate heart'.

C.R.'s address was one of the briefest as reported in the Press, in the history of Convocation addresses. Rajaji prefaced his address with the remarks 'There can be an undesirable inflation of words as of currency. Too many exhortations and over much repitition of advice result in words losing meaning and value. They buzz in the ears and leave no impression on the mind, and therefore, they do not serve to shape any action'.

Literary, Cultural and Corporate activities

Acharya Narendra Deva's period of Vice-chancellorship as well witnessed the display of such activities as involved the participation of students. Acharyaji was no doubt an intellectual whose time was spent on his personal academic pursuits, besides his

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involvement in the political affairs of the country. He was the first and probably the only Vice-chancellor who involved himself in regular teaching, even though for brief spells in the Department of Sanskrit. He was an erudite scholar and was interested in Buddhist Philosophy and Religion. He worked on 'Abhidhamma Kosa'. He as well invited scholars to deliver special lectures in the university in his time. Among these were Dr. Gardner and Mrs. Murphy, Norman Marshall, Edgar Mc Innis, Mrs. Vera H. Dean, Sir C.V.Raman, W.B.Lloyd, A.C.Ewing, Sir Edward Mallanby, Miss Vera Brian, Prof. Herman Wold, T.M.Harris, Norman Cousins, Maurice Dobb, Willian Ogburn, John Frazer Mill, F. Gilpatric, Fans, A.Greig and Sir Prof. H.A. Freeman. Among distinguished Indian scholars invited to deliver special lectures were Sir C.V.Ram, Sir Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar, S.Meenakshi Sundaram, P.C.Bagchi, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Radha Kumud Mookerji, S.C.Deva, M. Habib and many others. Principal J.R.Gharpore of Poona was invited to deliver Radha Kumud Mookerji Endowment Lectures on 'Indian Civilization as depicted in the Dharma Sutras'. These endowment lectures in the past were delivered by Justice S.VardhaCharan, Dewan Bahadur Ramaswamy Aiyangar and the Hon'ble Shri Hari Krishna Mehtab.

The All-India Oriental Conference

The sixteenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference was also held in Acharya Narendra Deva's time on 3rd, 4th and 5th October 1961 under the General Presidentship of Prof. K.A.Nilakantha Sastri, retired Professor of History, University of Madras. More than three hundred delegates from all parts of the country attended the conference. The university sanctioned a grant of Rs.2500/- towards the expenses of the conference. Prof. K.A.Subramani Iyer was the General Secretary of the Reception Committee assisted by K.C.Pandey,

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Din Dayal Gupta and Masud Hasan Rizvi as Assistant Secretaries. The Vice-chancellor was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. Divided into more than a dozen sections, the number of papers read at the conference in different sections was fairly good. There were two symposia on 'The Place of Classics in Education' and 'The Shaping of the National Language'.

The Union

The Lucknow University Union, the University Parliament, and Departmental Associations and Societies, as also the Hostel Unions contributed a good deal to the corporate life of the university in different ways. The Athletic Associations of the King George's Medical College and the Canning College, along with the University Training Corps, popularly called the U.T.C. catered to the physical and sport activities of the students. The Union - the biggest body of the students in the university - also arranged a variety of functions, including lectures and entertainment programmes. Its inauguration ceremony was performed by the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India. Among the eminent personalities who delivered lectures were Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sir C.V.Raman, General K.M.Cariappa, Prof. K.T.Shah, Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya and Harold H.Fisher. Prof. Humayun Kabir inaugurated the Union in 1951. Those who lectured in that year included B.R.Ambedkar, Acharya Kriplani, Shyama Prasad Mookerji, G.B.Pant, Acharya Narendra Deva and P. Chaudhary. The Union as well organised debates, exhibitions and cultural functions and also brought out its special numbers of the 'Journal' in the Convocation Week every year.

New Building in the Campus

Several new buildings were constructed out of the funds

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collected during the Silver Jubilee year. These included the new blocks added to the Physics Department to be utilised for Electronics section. Those ready in 1950 were the Mathematics Block, the Psychology Block and the Geology Block. Botany and Zoology additions had to wait for some time. The new Physics wing was opened in December 1950 by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Enrolment

There was also an abnormal rise in the number of students that called for additional space. In 1951, the total number of students on the rolls of the university was 6171 as against 5301 in the previous year, thus registering an increase of 870. The number of resident students was 1317.

The University Library

The University Library in its new building and with longer working hours, looked to academic requirements of the teachers and the students. The membership of the library in 1950 was 2236 as against 2037 in the previous year, and the number of books issued that year was 73,595 as against 69,157 in the previous one. The total number of books in the library was 1,41,185. The number of manuscripts added was 91, bringing its total to 1386. A total of 73,595 books were issued out in 1950 from the main library and 17,728 from the Bonarjee Library. The Fine Art Section was considerably enriched through the acquisition of 25 giant size photographic enlargements of Indian Historical Monuments through the Indian Legation Office, Berne (Switzerland). In the year following (1951) 5817 books were added bringing the total number of books in the library to 1,20,002. 481 periodicals were received in the year (486 subscribed and 45 received as gifts) while 2750 books

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were bound. A total number of 93,647 books were issued during the year from the main library and those from the Bonarje Library numbered 21,456. 179 manuscripts were added during the year. The figures recorded provide an index to the popularity of the library and its utility for the readers. The book reading consciousness was not diluted despite many other attractions. The reading habit was present in the teachers and students alike. Supplementary reading as also intensive text study were the hall marks of university students' academic interest.

Research contribution and dedication to teaching

The research output, as recorded in the annual reports, shows a progressive rise in the number of doctorates conferred at the annual convocations from 23 in 1948 including a D.Litt, to 21 in 1949, 25 in 1950 including a D.Litt and 28 in 1951 including a D.Litt, a LL. D. and a D.Sc. each. Teachers sent abroad as well secured their research degrees and widened their academic horizon. They were equally invited to lecture in different universities in the country and abroad. A spirit of dedication to the profession was very much in evidence and there was no second string to their bow. A spirit of sacrifice, dedication and devotion at the shrine of learning for personal satisfaction and for the good of the students. The university and the country was upper most in the minds of teachers. The students too valued learning and were ever keen and anxious to drink deep at its fountain. That explained their interest in their teachers and the library.

Acharya Narendra Deva's period - An Assessment

Acharya Narendra Deva held the office of the Vice-chancellor till November 30, 1951. His resignation was regretfully accepted by the Executive Council on November 26, 1951 and the following

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resolution was passed in appreciation of his service :-

"The Council places on record its warm appreciation of the services rendered by Acharya Narendra Deva as Vice-Chancellor of the University for a period of over four years. His term of office was characterised by an all-round improvement in the social and academic life of the university. New Departments of teaching were created, considerable addition was made to the teaching and residential accommodation, and there was great increase in the number of teachers and students. His solicitude for the welfare of the student community evoked unsustained obedience and loyalty, and there was marked improvement in the general discipline of students. Inspired by the highest ideals of service and sacrifice, Acharya Narendra Deva worked with singular zeal and devotion and his departure is a great loss to the university."

The University Convocation of 1951

The university as well decided to confer on Acharyaji the Degree of Doctorate in Literature (Honaris Causa). The Convocation was held on December 17, 1951 under the presidentship of His Excellency Shri Homi Mody and in the absence of Maulana Azad. The convocation address was delivered by Dr. K.N.Katju, former governor of West Bengal and at that time Home Minister in the Government of India.

Introducing the learned speaker, the Chancellor in a humorous note while paying tribute to his attainments as a criminal lawyer said that 'thanks to his brilliant advocacy, many dacoits were still at large and were moving about as respectable members of our society.' Katju at the outset pointed out that he started as a civil lawyer but had some reputation as a criminal lawyer after his advocacy

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in the Meerut Conspiracy case. He wished to remove all stigma from the names of all criminals and make them decent members of the society.

Katju's address

In his address the learned speaker pointed out that the very system which had produced during the last 100 years men to whose talents India today owes its freedom and independence, could not be inherently or radically wrong. The truth, in fact, was that no generation seemed to be satisfied with the educational system under it was brought up. There was constant hankering after change like the ever-lasting search for the truth. There could be no going backwards in the educational sphere. The entire democratic structure rested upon widespread education of the people at large. A nation could only prosper if young men and women endowed with capacity and talents were provided with requisite opportunity to reach the summits of knowledge.

No need for frustration

Dr. Kailash Nath Katju pointed out that there was no ground for feeling of frustration owing to lack of employment. The denial of opportunities might even cause bitterness right from the start. His own generation was born and brought up under a foreign rule which was determined to keep them down morally, intellectually and economically. Apart from the legal profession there was not much scope for Indian talent anywhere. Young men and women in free India were indeed fortunate. They had the ball at their feet and they could play the game to their heart's desire and make a name and fame for themselves. The whole sphere of national service was open to them, every nook and corner of it. Much scope was still open to individual talent and initiative and enterprise.

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Need for consciousness of the value of freedom

While thankful to Providence for attaining the freedom of the country and enabling the curse of foreign domination to be lifted, Katju asked the audience to think of the causes which led to the destruction of our independence in the past, and succumbing to aggressive forces centuries after centuries. This loss could be ascribed to loss of national consciousness, faith in divine will and the structure of feudal society and medieval outlook of the people who were not bothered about the change in masters. The provision for adult sufferage in the Constitution was a step in the right direction involving people in the democratic set-up of the country. The cultivation of distinctive elements in our national life and institutions - political, economic and cultural - was possible only with the involvement of the people as a whole. To arouse peoples' devotion and enthusiasm, we must look into the treasures of our own ancient language and pay homage to the mother of almost all the national languages of India. Katju was a protagonist of Sanskrit and was in favour of its adoption as the national language of India.

A great future for the youth

Concluding his address, Dr. Katju did not pretend himself to be either a scholar or a statesman, but a student anxious to learn, particularly from the youth of the country. The young friends who had taken their degrees were setting out into the dawn and the whole day was before them. He prayed to God that that day might prove full of sunshine and cheerfulness for all of them. He enjoined the young graduates to cultivate in those anxious days serenity of mind and be fearless and all would be well with them.

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The Convocation was confined to a two-hour schedule in which besides the address about 20 different degrees and diplomas were conferred on about 2450 students. The age-long practice of calling every recipient to a degree to the convocation dias to make 'a respectable bow' not from the waist but from the neck to the chancellor was replaced by the candidates standing up in their seats, their names called out and the degree was conferred 'en masse Acharya Narendra Deva was the first to receive the degree of D.Litt (Honoris Causa) and he was loudly cheered.

The Year 1951 -
The Watershed in University's history

The year 1951 marks the watershed in the history of the university. The first thirty years were those of growth of academic strength from a tiny todler to a matured youngman, virile in youth and full of promise of fruitful years to follow. In bringing up the university to its maturity, the tenderly care of the first vice-chancellor, the cooperation of the academic staff both old and new, as also the administrative one from the Registrar down to the peon who were ever anxious to contribute their mite towards the noble task of building up the institution, cannot be denied. In conformity with the age-old tradition of the country, this centre of light and learning opened its gates for all those who wanted to drink deep at its fountain of sweet nectar provided by the stalwarts of international reputation. They brought distinction to the university to which they were wedded, and spent their lives here in full. A statistical analysis would reveal that hardly ten percent of teachers connected with the university left it for better emoluments and positions elsewhere. Stagnation, there was no doubt, and the chances of personal promotion too were limited. The forces

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that put a brake on their migration elsewhere, were their job satisfaction, devotion to the institution they served, and its congenial environment.

One cannot say if the disk of decline sets in after the departure of Narendra Deva but it cannot be denied that his successor though holding a M.A. degree from the University of Oxford, was no match to his predecessor. The Chancellor, K.M.Munshi, who succeeded Homi Mody, as Governor of U.P., was an erudite scholar, a statesman and an eminent lawyer who had as well played an active role in the Freedom Struggle and also in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. He was probably over anxious to improve the academic ethos in State Universities. The political factor, however, was too strong with the involvement of the government in the internal affairs of the university in the decades to follow. That generated a lot of heat and controversy in academic circles. The teaching community as also the students found it convenient to involve themselves in parties and politics of the State in general and the local one in particular. The protegees were not slow in ferreting out their patrons on the other side of the Gomti. The result was the beginning of academic decline and students' indiscipline and unrest which became rather a normal and freequently feature in the fifties. The old faces were fading out and the new dons, who owed their position to factors and forces other than their academic attainments, were equally busy in harnessing their resources for ends other than the welfare of the university and the students. The decades that followed have different stories to tell in the history of the university.

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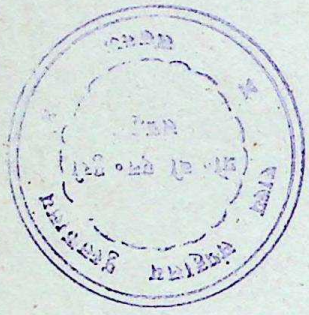

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